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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book examines national and statewide trends in the well being of the nation's children. Statistical portraits are based on 10 indicators of well being: (1) percent of low birth weight babies; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate; (4) rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; (5) teen birth rate; (6) percent of teens who are high school dropouts; (7) percent of teens not attending school and not working; (8) percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment; (9) percent of children living in poverty; and (10) percent of families with children headed by a single parent. Following an essay on the high cost of being poor, the bulk of the data book is comprised of national and state profiles. These profiles include information on demographics, education, economics, child health, children in low-income working families, trend data, and national rankings for each indicator. Among the findings, the data indicate that (1) two indicators, percent of low birthweight babies and percent of families with children headed by a single parent, have changed for the worse nationally; the child death rate has improved among each racial and ethnic group; (3) accidents continue to account for at least three times as many teen deaths as any other source; and (4) growth in the ranks of poor children over the past few decades has not been due to an increase in the number of welfare-dependent families but rather an increase in the number of working poor families. The report's three appendices provide standard scores and national rankings, multi-year trend data for Kids Count indicators, and multi-year national composite ranks. Definitions, data sources, criteria for selecting Kids Count indicators, and contacts for specific state projects conclude the data book. (HTH)

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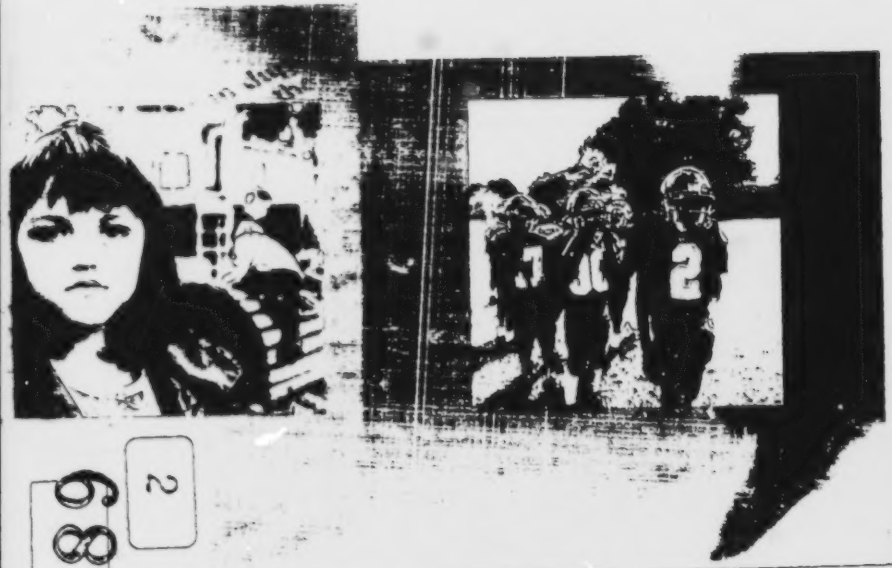
State Profiles of Child Well-Being



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Permission to copy, disseminate, or otherwise use information from this *Data Book* is granted as long as appropriate acknowledgment is given.

To obtain additional copies of this publication, call 410.223.2890 or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

The 2003 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* can be viewed and ordered on the Internet at www.kidscount.org.

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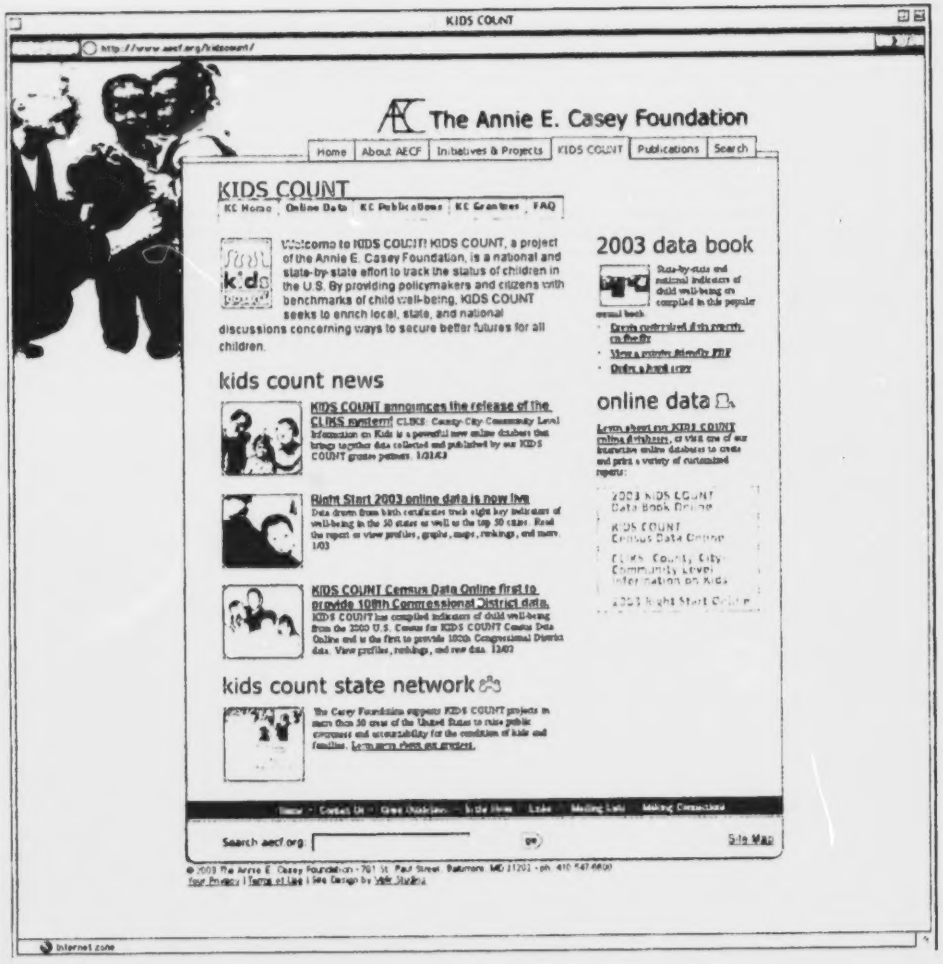
The award-winning KIDS COUNT website is designed to be the most comprehensive and user-friendly resource on the Web for data and analyses of critical issues affecting children and families. Our dynamic system allows users to search and manipulate data from *KIDS COUNT Data Books*, the 2000 Census, and a vast inventory of state and county administrative sources. Users of all skill levels can create tables, graphs, and maps specific to their state.



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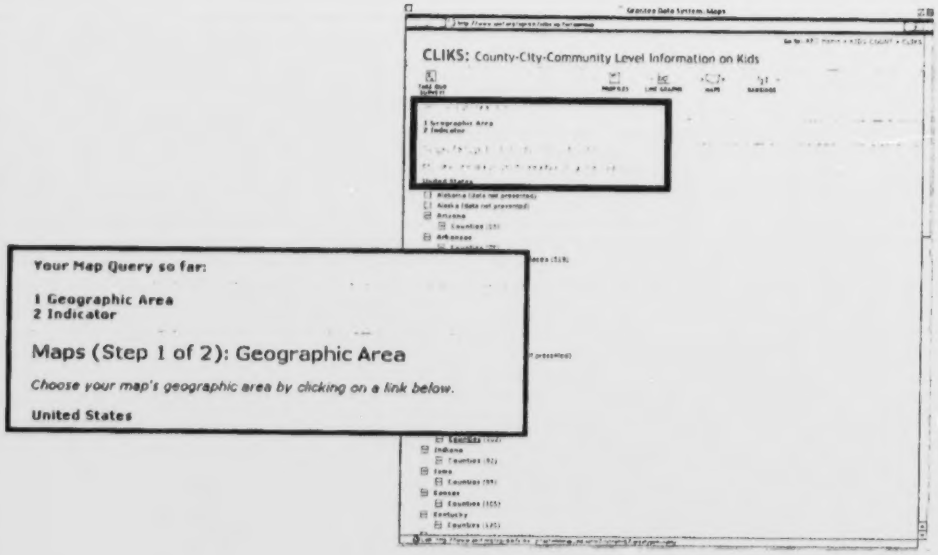
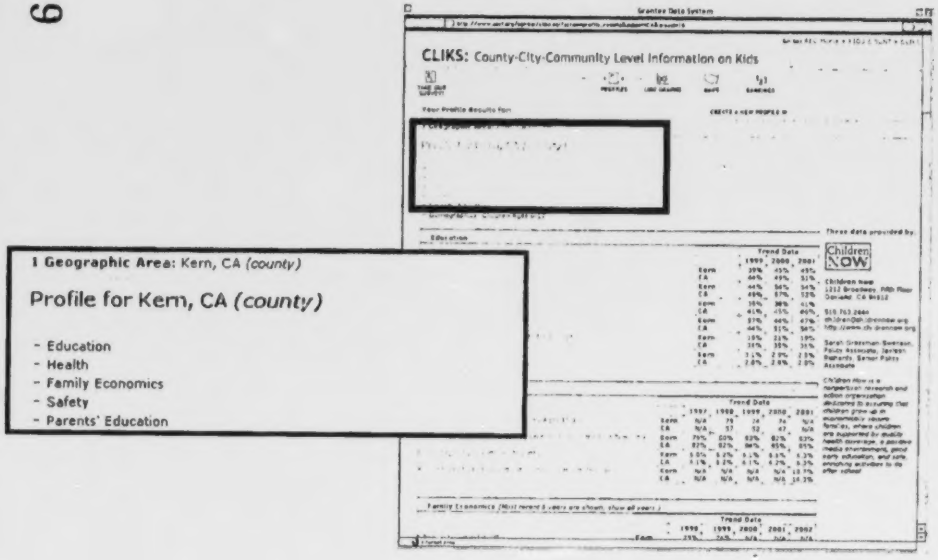


KIDS COUNT CLIKS System Online

More Local Detail

The newest feature of our site brings together data on the well-being of children collected by KIDS COUNT network partners from state and local sources. The unique system allows users to access state-specific inventories of data from such local sources as health departments, human services agencies, and schools. We believe that CLIKS can be a powerful new tool for those who want to take a closer look at the local factors that affect the lives of children and families.

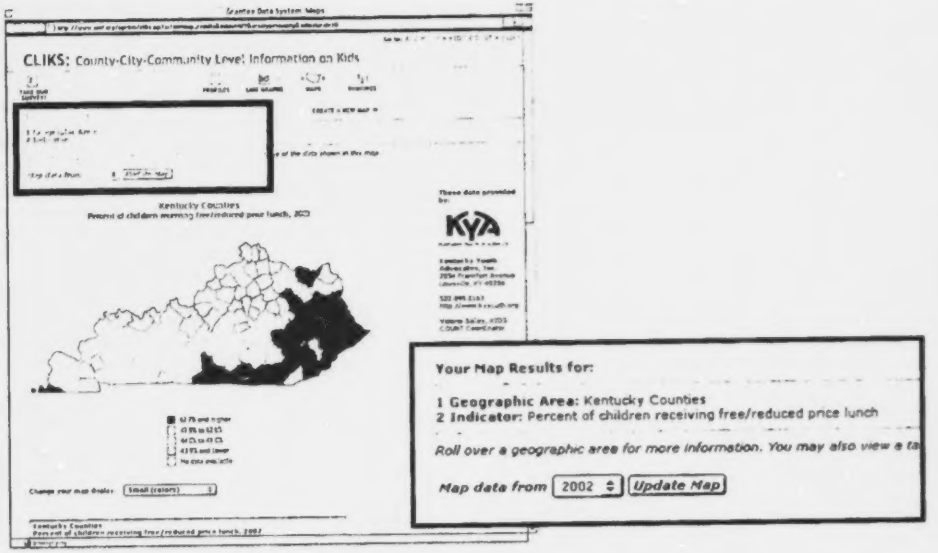


Our State Partners

Like the rest of the KIDS COUNT website, CLIKS presents the best available data on kids and families. However, with CLIKS, the Casey Foundation's website becomes a portal to finding data that are available only from local sources. A local partner maintains each state's site. With the support of the Casey Foundation, these partners have been publishing KIDS COUNT books in their states for many years.

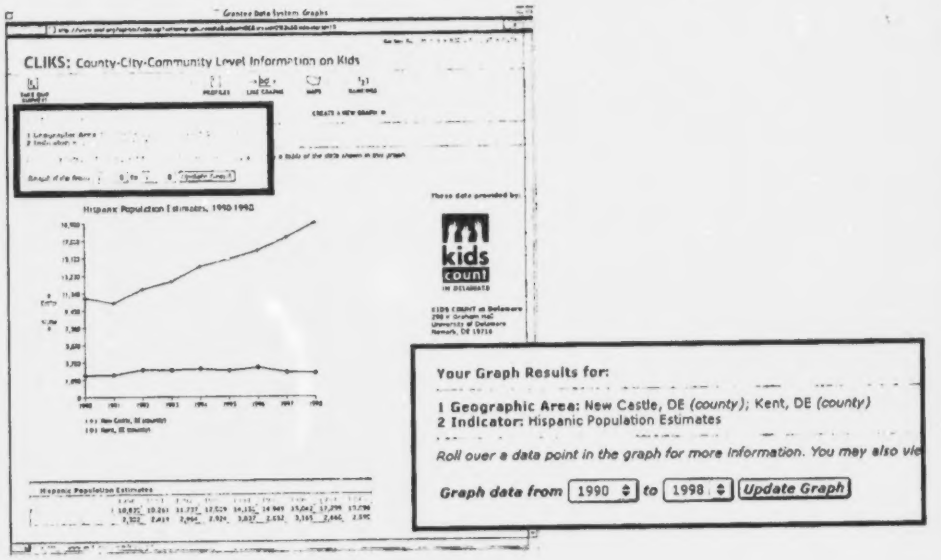
Map Local Issues

Color-coded maps tell the story of how kids are doing within each state. Make easy-to-understand maps that represent how counties or towns in *your* state are doing, relative to one another, on a number of important indicators.



Graph Local Trends

The interactive features of the CLIKS system supply Web users of all skill levels with an error-proof way to create graphs. Visitors to the site can chart the progress of a single county or select several to compare.



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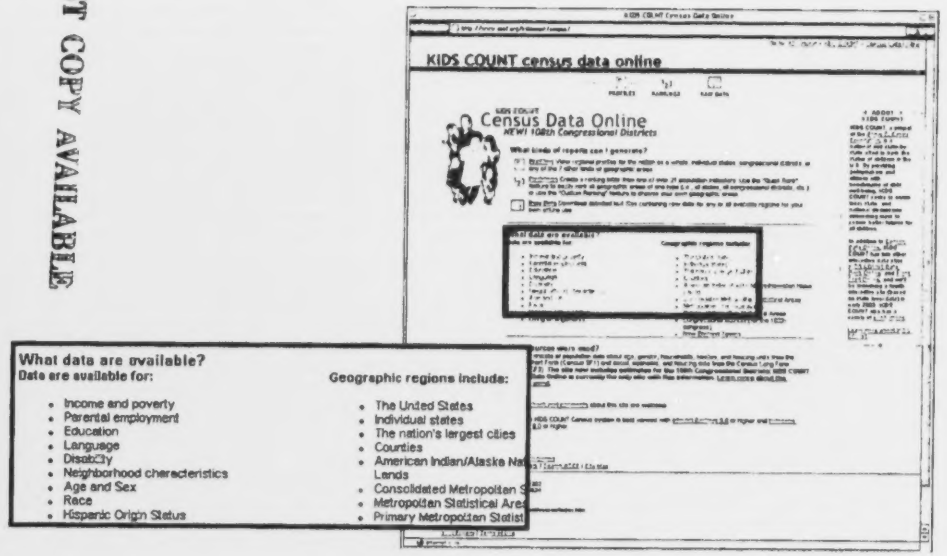
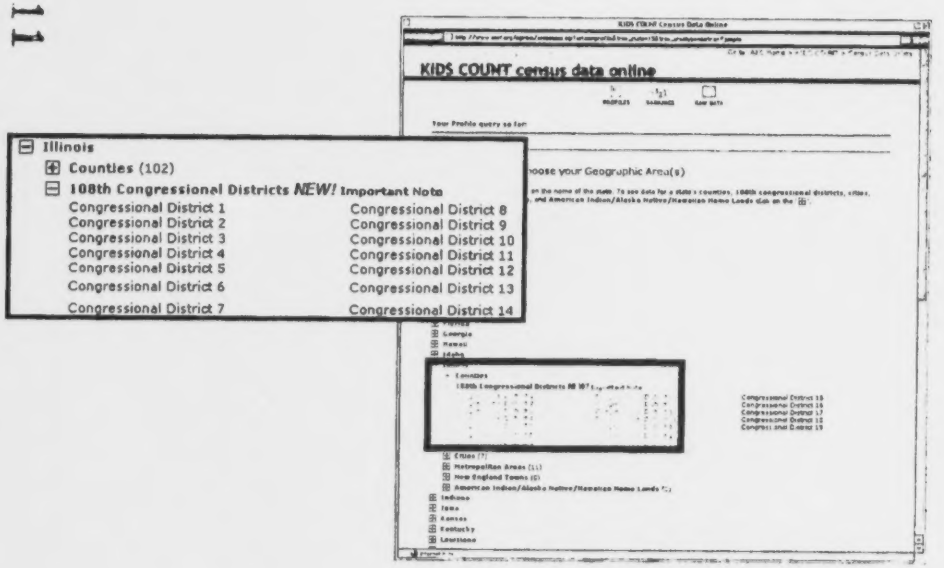


KIDS COUNT Census Data Online

The largest database on the KIDS COUNT website is our online census data system. We have compiled indicators of child and family well-being from the 2000 U.S. Census and organized them in a user-friendly interactive database. Visitors to our site can search for data beyond just the state level. Options also include counties, congressional districts, metropolitan areas, and New England towns. This section includes profiles, rankings, and raw data.

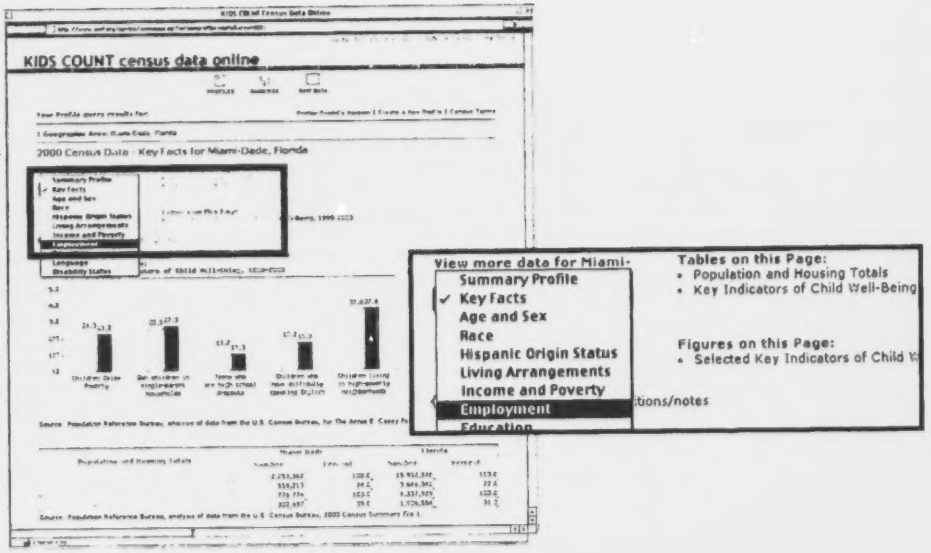


Geographic Areas

Visitors can locate data in the following categories: the United States, individual states, the nation's largest cities, counties, American Indian/Alaska Native/Hawaiian Home Lands, Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas, congressional districts (for the 108th Congress), and New England towns.

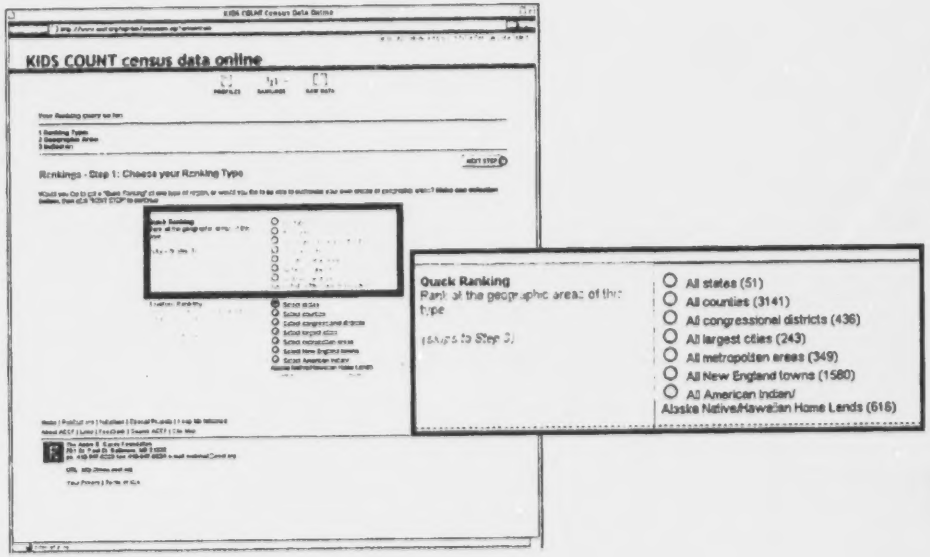
Profiles

Users currently can view data from Census 2000 for any geographic area by Age and Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin, Living Arrangements, Income and Poverty, Employment, Education, Language, and Disability Status.



Rankings

In a feature unique to the KIDS COUNT site, Web users can generate rankings for states, counties, cities, metropolitan areas, and New England towns on a variety of important indicators of child well-being from the 2000 Census. You can see how your community ranks compared with others in your state, as well as with those across the country.



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THE HIGH COST OF BEING POOR

Another Perspective on Helping Low-Income Families Get By and Get Ahead

Since 1990, the Annie E. Casey Foundation's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* has been a steady reminder of the risks that our nation's poorest kids face. Each year, it confirms the fundamental link between poverty and a range of negative outcomes—illness, academic failure, early pregnancy—outcomes that can powerfully diminish a child's chances of adult achievement and success. For us at Casey, it also reinforces our long-held conviction that, in general, the best way to reduce negative child outcomes is to strengthen our nation's most vulnerable families and, in particular, to increase their ability to provide some real economic security for their kids.

Much progress has been achieved on this front. Most significant, social policy reforms have helped almost 2.5 million parents transition from welfare into the workforce; and a range of important social policy investments are helping them succeed in this important transition.[1]

Today, more low-income parents are holding down jobs and bringing home paychecks than at any other time in recent memory. Like all parents, they believe that their hard work and sacrifice will translate into a better life for themselves and for their children.

At the same time, even with this good news, far too many low-income parents still find severe obstacles blocking their path out of poverty. Despite their best efforts to succeed in the workplace, many find it nearly impossible to build the savings and assets that are critical for all families to achieve genuine economic security. Even though low-income parents are working harder and longer, too many continue to find it exceedingly difficult to get by and get ahead.

Clearly, many recognize and accept the importance of helping low-wage workers build the skills required to advance to higher paying jobs, particularly since many enter the labor force with limited educational credentials. However, even the best skill-building and job-advancement efforts may not be enough to move these workers to economic security unless we also address another critical—and largely ignored—issue: the very high cost of being poor in America.

Buying and owning a car can be extremely expensive for low-income workers in poor communities—not only because they have less money to pay for a reliable car, but also because they are likely to incur excessive fees and interest rates to finance and insure their purchase.

The simple fact is that many low-income families, especially those living in high-poverty communities, end up paying far too much for many of life's necessities: food, shelter, transportation, credit, and financial services. Not only are the prices they pay routinely more costly, but they are often downright predatory as well. Compounding this problem is the fact that many low-income families still see their income excessively "taxed" as a result of lost or diminished financial benefits due to improved job earnings. Combined, these factors make it tough for many low-income parents to translate their increased work efforts into the economic security that they and their kids so desperately need.

In the following pages, we examine this serious issue—The High Cost of Being Poor—in greater depth and, in the context of a Casey-proposed framework, highlight how states and communities are implementing numerous programs to address the problem.

How the Poor Pay More: A Closer Look at the Issues

The High Cost of Going to Work

All working Americans face some built-in costs associated with "going to work"—transportation, child care, payroll taxes, work clothes. Although these costs are incidental for many workers, they constitute a real employment disincentive for scores of low-wage workers.

Simply getting to work, for example, can be much more expensive. For many inner-city families, owning a car is a necessity because so many jobs have moved from cities to suburban locations unconnected to public transportation systems. For example, a 1998 study of Boston welfare recipients found that nearly all of them lived within a quarter mile of a bus stop or subway train, yet less than one-third of potential employers were located within a quarter mile of a public transit destination.[2]

In rural areas public transportation is rarely an option since available jobs, especially those paying above the minimum wage, are located in distant communities. In one study, almost 98 percent of rural working families relied on personal cars for all of their local transportation.[3]

However, buying and owning a car can be extremely expensive for low-income workers in poor communities—not only because they have less money to pay for a reliable car, but also because they are likely to incur excessive fees and interest rates to finance and insure their purchase. Many low-wage workers, particularly those transitioning from welfare to work, have no credit or poor credit histories. Consequently, they're less attractive to mainstream lenders affiliated with franchise dealers than they are to subprime financing companies that charge much higher rates. Subprime lending refers to loans made outside the low-priced so-called prime market that serves consumers who have well-established and unblemished credit histories. Those who don't qualify for even these subprime lenders resort to "buy here/pay here" dealers who sell less costly (and often less reliable) used cars and offer initial financing to their customers at interest rates that are commonly very high.

These options often are quite costly. In general, interest rates on subprime finance company car loans are about double or triple the interest of prime-rate new car loans. For a 5-year loan with an initial principal balance of $10,000, the difference between 6 percent

interest and 20 percent interest translates into monthly payments of about $195 versus $265—a significant amount of grocery money. Over the life of a 5-year loan, the extra interest totals $4,200.[4]

Added transportation costs also result from the comparatively high price of auto insurance in low-income communities. Research indicates that drivers from inner-city neighborhoods are consistently charged higher rates, despite state laws barring car insurance redlining. For example, based on a report from Consumers Union and Public Advocates, Inc., a driver from South Central Los Angeles would pay almost five times more for car insurance than a resident of a suburb such as San Luis Obispo would pay—even if the drivers, driving records, and cars were identical in every other respect.[5]

The costs of child care—a necessity for working single moms and parents who have multiple jobs to make ends meet—also can be tough to absorb on modest earnings. Child care averages $4,000 to $6,000 per year in cities and states around the country, and families with younger children or with more than one child in care face even greater costs. To put this in perspective, the average annual cost of child care for a 4-year-old in an urban area center is more than the average annual cost of public college tuition in all but one state.[6]

Low-income working families have the most difficulty covering the costs of child care. Consider the example of a two-parent family with both parents working full-time jobs at minimum wage ($21,400 a year before taxes). According to a recent survey, even if they managed to budget 10 percent of their income for child care (nonpoor families, on average, budget about 7 percent), they still would be several thousand dollars short of what they need to afford *average-priced* child care, much less the higher prices that many better quality centers and family child-care homes charge.[7] Although many families qualify for subsidy support through the federally funded, state-administered Child Care Development Fund, it's estimated that only 1 in 10 eligible families actually receives help.[8]

In addition to the high cost of participating in the workforce, low-income workers frequently end up paying a lot more for family health care costs than higher paid workers who are covered by their employers. In a 2002 annual survey by the U.S. Census Bureau, 83 percent of people earning $75,000 or more reported that their employers offered health insurance, compared with only 26 percent of those earning $25,000 or less.[9] Low-income rural workers and their families are particularly likely to be uninsured. Nearly one-quarter of rural people under age 65 were not covered by any type of insurance.[10] Many low-income families do get medical coverage, but surprising and growing percentages do not and end up buying high-cost coverage or paying out-of-pocket. The out-of-pocket costs paid by the uninsured averaged $420 for each uninsured member of the family.[11] Medical coverage issues become even more significant for the 54 percent of low-wage parents who have neither paid sick leave nor vacation leave, since these workers also face potential loss of income due to family illness.[12] Low-income parents who do not have public insurance often must make difficult financial trade-offs between getting health care for themselves and their children and buying groceries, paying rent, or paying for car repairs. Even workers on Medicaid can find themselves in a quandary because if they earn too much,

then they no longer qualify for coverage.

For many uninsured workers and those who have gaps in insurance, medical *care* can quickly become medical *debt*. The Commonwealth Fund's 2001 Health Insurance Survey found that half of the uninsured have problems paying for their medical care, and a significant portion of those had been contacted by collection agencies.[13] The average amount of medical debt was about $9,000; however, the amount owed by those surveyed ranged from less than $1,000 to more than $100,000.[14] For a lot of families, these medical debts become a lifetime obstacle to ever accumulating any real assets or savings.

But higher prices for transportation, child care, and health care are not the only ways the working poor end up paying more. Many of these workers also confront an "earning tax": the reduction of needs-based assistance—such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), child-care help, housing subsidies, and Medicaid—after they reach a certain level of income. Thus, many who previously have benefited from these support programs actually wind up losing income by working.

For example, research on welfare reform indicates that for many families in transition, benefit loss can cancel out the increased earnings derived from salaries. For example, MDRC's 6-year evaluation of Connecticut's Jobs First program[15] found that the program[16] group's higher earnings and gains from the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) were largely offset by reduced welfare and Food Stamps, and increased payroll taxes. As a result, though they worked hard, their average income was about the same as when they were fully dependent on welfare. Similar findings emerged from MDRC's 6-year evaluation of Florida's Family Transition Program (FTP).[17]

The poor also face barriers to income-building due to income and asset restrictions associated with some supplemental government benefits that, ironically, originally were designed to move them out of poverty. For example, until recent changes to the federal rules, families seeking Food Stamps were penalized for acquiring or possessing such basic family assets as a car or savings account. Under federal rules, a family owning a vehicle worth more than about $4,500 could be denied assistance based on the value of that asset.[18] Complicating this problem was the fact that Medicaid, child care, energy assistance, and other programs applied different, and sometimes contradictory, asset and income rules.

Working parents also incur considerable costs—such as transportation, child care, and lost wages—simply applying for and attending to often complicated and redundant certification and recertification procedures. As a result, too many needy families choose not to apply for the financial help that they need. For example, more than 40 percent of households who should be eligible for Food Stamps were not receiving them in 2000.

In the end, these complicated, fragmented, and time-consuming rules can frustrate families and weaken the power of social policy reforms that promote the value of work as the most viable road to economic security.

Paying More for Basic Needs

Because many low-income families live in economically or geographically isolated neighborhoods, shopping near home means paying more for food, clothing, furniture, or any of the myriad items that all families need. Small-scale local businesses do make some essential goods

available to residents in low-income neighborhoods, yet these retailers must operate outside the economies of scale that enable larger mainstream businesses to offer more and charge less. Rural merchants' greater distance from wholesalers entails higher costs so they must charge more to cover costs and make a modest profit.

For example, families in low-income rural communities who lack access to supermarket chains pay 17.5 percent more and inner-city families pay up to 22 percent more than the U.S. Department of Agriculture-recommended budget for basic food items.[19] Even when residents in low-income communities do have access to neighborhood supermarkets, they're likely to pay higher prices for similar items sold in more affluent locations. In Baltimore, a city that lost 15 percent of its supermarkets between 2000 and 2002, residents in the poorest neighborhoods sometimes pay twice as much as suburban shoppers.[20]

Although mainstream retailers may steer clear of poor neighborhoods for a variety of reasons, exploiters often are quick to jump into the void. For example, low-income neighborhoods are flooded with "rent-to-own" outlets that have prospered in the marketplace by targeting families at the bottom third of the economic ladder. According to a recent Federal Trade Commission survey, there are more than 8,000 rent-to-own stores serving an estimated 3 million customers.[21]

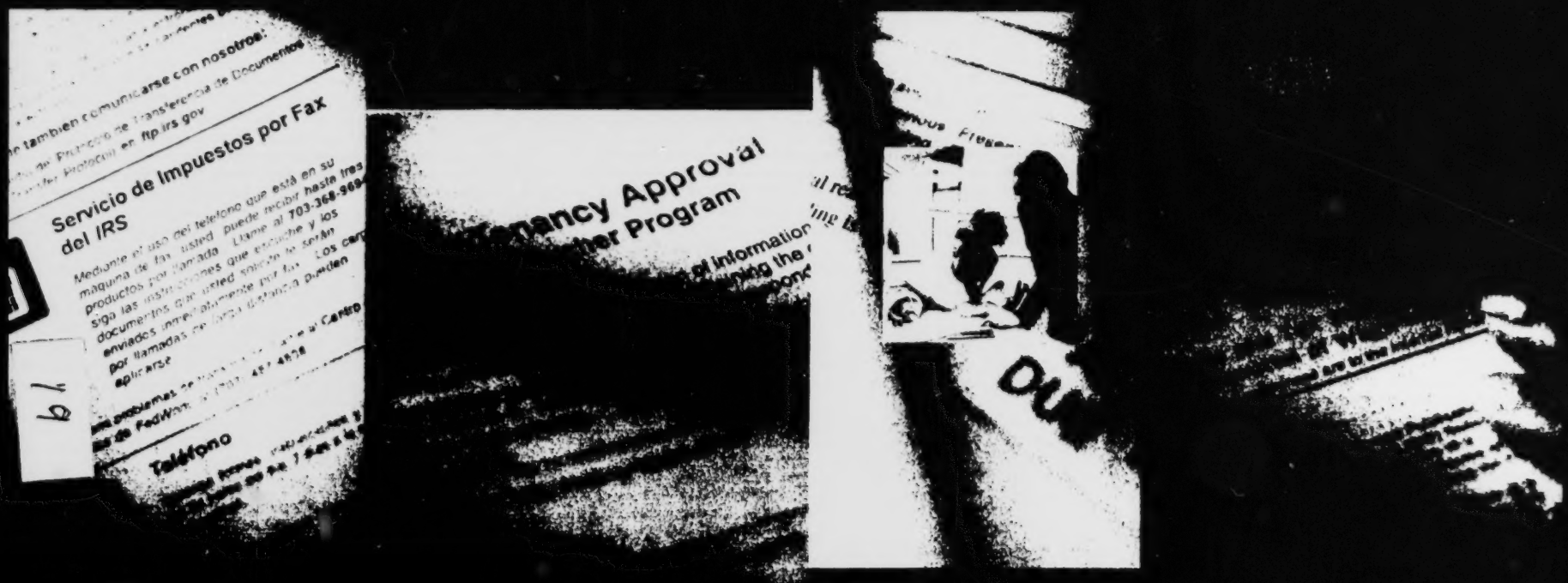
The rent-to-own industry offers credit to consumers for a variety of merchandise, such as furniture and home electronics, for weekly or monthly payments that can be applied toward ownership. Rent-to-own customers routinely pay two to three times what merchandise would cost if they could afford to pay cash. Yet, according to the industry's own figures, only about one-fourth of its customers achieve their goal of ownership.[22] These outlets avoid regulation under usury laws because the customer always has the option of returning the merchandise, if, after months or even years of keeping up with the inflated rental costs, they find that they can no longer make the payments.[23]

For many low-income consumers, one alternative to exploitive rent-to-own payment plans is a retail merchant-issued credit card. But the costs still can outweigh the benefit. These cards typically carry interests rates that average 21 percent, about 3 percentage points higher than bankcards, although rates vary by state.[24]

Housing also can carry very high comparative costs for poor families, particularly for those who must rent. Although low-income people constitute the majority of renters in this country, most private market-rate rents are far higher than these families can afford. Put simply, there is no housing market in the country where a family earning today's full-time minimum wage can afford a modest two-bedroom rental, without far exceeding the accepted standard of paying 30 percent of one's income toward housing. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), more than 5.4 million renter families either spend more than half of their income for housing, or live in severely distressed housing.[25] In the growing number of "expensive" cities, like Oakland and Boston, a family would have to earn a full-time wage of more than $25 an hour in order to afford a two-bedroom apartment at HUD's 2003 fair market rent.[26]

Even where affordable rental housing does exist, the demand far exceeds the supply.

Although mainstream retailers may steer clear of poor neighborhoods for a variety of reasons, exploiters often are quick to jump into the void. For example, low-income neighborhoods are flooded with "rent-to-own" outlets that have prospered in the marketplace by targeting families at the bottom third of the economic ladder.



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A shortage of affordable housing, including rental housing, is an increasing problem particularly in rural America. A quarter of rural families, 5.5 million, pay more than 30 percent of their income on housing.[27] According to estimates, there are only about 4.8 million assisted-housing units currently available for the 13.3 million renter households earning 50 percent or less of the area median income.[28] One recent report estimated that in 1999, there were only 39 available and affordable units for every 100 poor renter households.[29]

The high cost of utilities also makes it difficult for low-wage workers to stretch their incomes to meet family needs. In 2000–2001, low-income families spent almost 20 percent of their annual income on energy bills. For all other consumers, the proportion was about 4 percent. In winter, particularly in regions such as the Northeast and Midwest, the energy burden on poor families is even higher. Despite programs designed to help keep the power on for low-income families, many find themselves simply unable to pay the bill. Most states do not have regulations prohibiting utility shutoffs other than during 24-hour periods where the temperature remains below freezing. During the winter of 1997, more than 1.1 million low-income families had their heat shut off for 10 days or more because they could not pay their utility bills.[30]

Paying More to Get Ahead

For any family, real financial security is dependent on their ability to build savings, accumulate assets, and protect themselves from emergencies and risks. Yet, for a variety of reasons, low-income families have fewer opportunities to take advantage of the basic financial mechanisms—such as savings plans and reasonable credit—that most Americans take for granted.

One critical factor is that low-income consumers are not well served by the mainstream financial institutions that commonly provide savings and asset-building mechanisms. The fact is that low-income communities are more isolated from institutions like banks and credit unions and more likely to be served by subprime and predatory financial outlets. Between 1985 and 1995, the number of bank branches per capita declined slightly nationwide, but branches in low- and moderate-income communities accounted for most of the decline.[31] Rural areas also have seen steep declines in mainstream banking services. In 2000, almost one in four of nonmetropolitan counties was served by two or fewer banks.[32]

The Federal Reserve estimates that about 13.2 percent of American households don't have a checking account and that about 9.5 percent of American households don't have any type of bank account. As one recent report detailed, the demographics of the "unbanked" are striking. The unbanked are disproportionately poor, minority, younger, and less educated than the general population.[33]

As mainstream financial institutions pulled out of poor urban and rural communities, check-cashing outlets, payday lenders, and other fringe industries often moved in. Clearly, many unbanked residents appreciate these services because they provide convenient ways to cash paychecks, make payments, and draw cash in an emergency. In addition, checks clear without a waiting period so customers get their money immediately. However, the high fees and business practices of these outlets,

For any family, real financial security is dependent on their ability to build savings, accumulate assets, and protect themselves from emergencies and risks. Yet, for a variety of reasons, low-income families have fewer opportunities to take advantage of the basic financial mechanisms—such as savings plans and reasonable credit—that most Americans take for granted.

which tend to strip rather than build consumer wealth, can counterbalance these conveniences.

The alternative financial service industry has grown dramatically, and the check-cashing industry, in particular, has exploded in scale and profitability in recent years. In many low-income communities, it's much easier to find a check-cashing outlet than a bank. In Chicago's poorest neighborhoods, the ratio of check-cashing outlets to banks is nearly 10:1.[34] One study found that about 11,000 check-cashing stores were in business in 2000, almost double the number 5 years before.[35]

Although low-income consumers can cash checks without the maintenance fees and minimum balances required by many banks, they may end up paying much more, piecemeal, than if they had a bank account. For a worker who takes home $16,000 a year, for example, average check-cashing fees (2.34 percent of face value) add up to about $374 a year.[36] In other words, lots of low-wage workers spend 2 percent to 3 percent of their income simply to get their salary. Immigrants who also send significant portions of their income to family abroad incur additional costs in wire and transfer fees, typically around $15 for $200 (the usual monthly amount, for example, sent by Latino immigrants who earn less than $25,000 a year).[37]

Another burgeoning wealth-stripping business gaining ground in many poor neighborhoods is expensive professional tax-preparation services that help eligible families navigate the complex EITC application process and get a quick electronic refund. This expedited refund is actually a "refund anticipation loan" (RAL) with a very high annualized interest rate, ranging from 67 percent to close to 800 percent.[38] In reality, the average $200 fee enables claimants to receive their money only about 8 to 10 days sooner; and error rates across these services are about the same as when consumers complete the application themselves. Overall, in 1999, at least $1.75 billion in EITC benefits to poor families were used to pay for these preparation and quick-refund services.[39]

Due to the absence of available and affordable mainstream credit options, the payday loan industry also dominates low-income financial markets by providing services for high fees. In the 1990s, the number of payday lenders expanded from about 300 stores to more than 8,000 stores.[40] Payday loans are small cash advances based on a personal check held by the lender for future deposit (alternatively, the lender may require electronic access to a consumer's bank account). These loans range from $100 to $500 and are due in full on the borrower's next payday or within 14 days.[41] The problem arises when the borrower cannot make the repayment on time—a common scenario, given that these loans are targeted to consumers living paycheck-to-paycheck, often with no reserve. In these instances, the loan is rolled over again and again, so that the borrower ends up in perpetual debt, sometimes paying an average Annual Percentage Rate of 470 percent.[42]

For example, if a borrower takes a loan for $200, the payday lender holds their personal check in the amount of $230 plus fees for a total of $230. If, at the end of 2 weeks, the overextended borrower cannot repay the loan, then they are faced with two options: allow the check to bounce, or pay to extend the loan. The first option carries with it the

threat of "bad" check charges or prosecution—which can add to already poor credit histories. The second option will cost the borrower an additional fee of $30 each time the loan is carried forward. If it takes 3 months to repay the principal, then the borrower will pay a total of $180 in fees for a $200 loan.

Insufficient access to mainstream credit, however, can have its most dramatic effect when low-income consumers try to make the type of asset purchases that build long-term equity, such as homes. Homes constitute an important source of wealth for all Americans and the most important one for homeowners in lower income brackets. Among homeowners with incomes under $20,000, half held nearly 72 percent of their wealth in home equity. Homeownership constitutes an even greater share of personal wealth for minorities than for white Americans: Home equity represents more than 80 percent of the net worth for African-American and Hispanic homeowners.[43] Not only does equity provide homeowners with a relatively stable investment, but it also gives them an asset that can be leveraged to survive crises (such as illness or unemployment), or to help themselves or their children get ahead (for example, by financing a college education, or buying the car needed to drive to a better job).

A lot of low-income families, however, find the path to home ownership filled with pitfalls—not because real estate prices in poor neighborhoods are so high, but because of the often-scandalous credit rates they're required to pay. Inner-city neighborhoods have become the favored market for subprime lenders who offer loans that can cost a borrower up to $20,000 more in interest than, for example, a Fannie Mae loan. Increasing numbers of rural low-income families are being pushed into mobile homes. Since such homes must be financed as personal property, they are more expensive to finance and do not appreciate in value. Subprime lenders market aggressively in low-income communities, steering otherwise qualified borrowers away from prime loans and into the high-cost market.

The difference between a prime and subprime loan for the borrower's pocketbook is substantial. For example, a homebuyer paying a subprime 13 percent mortgage interest rate on a loan of $107,500 will owe $514 a month *more* than the homebuyer holding a prime 7 percent mortgage. Over the life of a 30-year mortgage, the holder of the subprime loan will pay $184,997 more than the prime-rate borrower of the same amount.[44]

Particularly since the early 1990s, lenders who take advantage of borrowers by inducing them to agree to mortgages with terms that they cannot realistically meet increasingly have targeted low-income homebuyers and refinancers. These "predatory lenders" differ from the legitimate subprime lenders who provide access to credit to genuinely high-risk borrowers on honest terms. In contrast, predatory lenders exploit the flexibility allowed in the largely unregulated subprime market and zero-in on customers who have limited information and experience in the area of credit and banking. These victims, including many borrowers who actually could qualify for prime interest rate loans, are sold high-interest loans hedged with crippling conditions—including excessive fees and balloon payments—that can strip them of cash and equity and ruin borrowers in the long term.

Too many Americans pay more because their incomes are low. They pay more to participate in the workforce; they pay more to provide the basics for their families; and they pay more for the basic financial mechanisms that families need to save, build assets, and get ahead.

Low-income families are commonly one crisis away from economic catastrophe. Even in the best of times, they can't leverage their earnings into real, lasting prosperity for themselves and their kids. Lack of assets means entrenched, intergenerational poverty for millions of Americans, no matter how hard they work.

According to the Mortgage Bankers Association, in the 3 months that ended in June 2002, creditors across the country began foreclosures on 134,885 mortgaged homes, or about 4 in every 1,000—the highest rate in the 30 years that the association has been monitoring mortgages. The backlog of foreclosed homes reached 414,772, another record.[45] In the city of Baltimore alone, foreclosure rates rose 400 percent between the early 1990s to the end of the decade, as a result of corruption and predatory lending in FHA-insured mortgages, conventional loans, and refinancing.[46]

Foreclosures among the 26.4 million families with conventional loan terms are relatively rare, but among those with subprime rates and especially those with "predatory" terms, the rate is dreadfully high. On average, consumers with subprime mortgages, which were rare 5 years ago but are commonplace now, were eight times more likely to lose their home in default than those with prime, conventional mortgages.[47] For those who do not lose their homes to default, there are still very high costs in the forms of hefty fees, penalties, and inflated interest rates. The costs of predatory lending practices (equity stripping, rate-risk disparities, and excess foreclosures) to American consumers top $9 billion a year.[48]

Overall, the amount of money lost to low-income families and to communities themselves as a result of income-stripping financial services and predatory practices is enormous. The Fannie Mae Foundation put the total annual costs of fees paid from four high-cost financial service industries at more than $5.45 billion.[49]

The Implications of the High Cost of Being Poor

Too many Americans pay more because their incomes are low. They pay more to participate in the workforce; they pay more to provide the basics for their families; and they pay more for the basic financial mechanisms that families need to save, build assets, and get ahead. They have less to spend and have to work even harder to get the most value for their money. Above all, they are least able to develop an economic cushion to help them through tough times.

The modesty of their earnings, combined with the failures of their local markets and public policy, leave low-wage workers and their families in a state of asset poverty. They can't save enough to acquire assets because a disproportionate share of their income goes into paying for subsistence. And, they frequently can't borrow to acquire assets because the business practices of the credit industry—both mainstream institutions and predatory lenders—work against them.

As a result, low-income families are commonly one crisis away from economic catastrophe. Even in the best of times, they can't leverage their earnings into real, lasting prosperity for themselves and their kids. Lack of assets means entrenched, intergenerational poverty for millions of Americans, no matter how hard they work. In the end, despite their efforts, far too many low-income workers find themselves with few options that can help them build the economic security that they aspire to and that their families desperately need. Given this, it's easy to understand why so many hard-working, low-income Americans feel more vulnerable to crises and less confident of ever getting ahead.

Leveling the Playing Field for Low-Income Families

Clearly, a range of issues contribute to why the poor pay more to participate in the workforce, provide for their families, and build the assets they need. All help to create an unequal economic playing field for those who require the most help.

Consequently, we believe that it's important to tackle this affordability problem on several fronts. In the following pages, we propose a four-part platform that we hope can serve as a model for stimulating new thinking and action. In addition, we discuss an array of promising efforts that we believe are moving in the right direction. For more information, see the 2003 KIDS COUNT Resource Kit.

Encourage Quality Retailers to Locate in Low-Income Communities

If low-income consumers living in economically and geographically isolated neighborhoods are to make the most of scarce resources, then they need greater access to the affordable retail goods that most American families enjoy.

One way to achieve this is to help mainstream businesses see the market potential in low-income neighborhoods. At least three major studies in the past few years suggest that low-income urban markets remain underserved because retailers base their business decisions on research that significantly underestimates the potential profitability of inner-city customer bases. Mainstream retailers themselves acknowledge the widespread perception that inner-city neighborhoods lack the purchasing power and customer concentration they need to do business.[50]

Much of this stems from commercial marketing analysis that is driven by an emphasis on average individual household income. Recently, a number of tools and techniques that use new data compilation, analysis, and forecasting models are helping to paint a more accurate and very different portrait of inner-city markets by focusing on the concentrated buying power of densely populated urban neighborhoods, rather than average income. Work done by **MetroEdge (Chicago)**, the **Crossroads Research Center (Minneapolis)**, **Social Compact (Washington, DC)**, and the **Employment and Training Institute (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee)** shows that the aggregate buying power of many neighborhoods matches or surpasses that of more prosperous, but sparsely settled, suburban locales.

In addition to new research tools, there are projects that work directly with community-based groups, helping them use new marketing techniques to promote the economic viability of their neighborhoods. The **Initiative for a Competitive Inner City's Neighborhood Business Development Methodology**, for example, enables local nonprofits to assess and map neighborhood assets and strengths and then market these in ways that can attract new neighborhood business activity more successfully. This model and others are bringing together residents and local businesses to help lay the foundation for increased investment in ongoing, community-based, retail development strategies.

New York City's Economic Development Corporation (EDC) works directly with private developers to revitalize vacant or underused urban-core land. The EDC recently developed Peartree Square, a shopping center that

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has brought a number of mainstream retailers, including a major supermarket, to an underserved city neighborhood. Similarly, **Baltimore**, using almost $14 million in state, city, and private funding, recently broke ground on one of the few supermarkets to come to the city in several years. The project was a collaborative effort among the city, the business community, and surrounding neighborhoods and will create 150 new jobs and develop adjacent retail space.

Targeted public/private initiatives also can help promote inner-city business development. Examples can be found in state efforts designed to develop or expand the **Community Development Financial Institutions** (CDFI) industry. CDFIs are financial institutions—community development banks, credit unions, loan funds, venture capital funds, and microenterprise loan funds, among others—that have community development as a primary mission. To accomplish this goal, CDFIs make loans and provide services to individuals, businesses, and organizations that may be considered risky by conventional industry standards. As of 2001, 12 states had taken steps to promote a state CDFI industry.[51]

For example, in **Illinois**, a nonprofit organization (the **Illinois Facilities Fund**) recently took the lead to establish a coalition of financial institutions, nonprofit organizations, and employment projects that influenced state lawmakers to create a statewide program for strengthening and expanding the CDFI industry. Illinois has since approved a state-based CDFI that will attract additional federal funds; provide financing, grants, and technical assistance to CDFIs; foster partnerships with the private sector; and support CDFI expansion and services throughout Illinois.

Cities and states that do not have a strong CDFI network also can work to ensure that existing financial institutions better meet the financial service needs of low-income and minority communities by complying with and even exceeding the requirements of the Community Reinvestment Act. For example, in **Milwaukee**, the city comptroller annually evaluates financial institutions operating in the city by developing a report card that includes scores for performance in lending to minority communities. Only those that receive a high grade are eligible to receive city financial deposits.

Providing Consumers With the Tools They Need: Financial Education, Access to Basic Financial Services, and Opportunities to Build Credit

For many low-income consumers, using retail and financial markets that operate on the fringe is commonplace. Many living on the economic edge are induced to accept fees that are far too excessive, credit terms that are unnecessarily burdensome, and payment terms that are unreasonable—particularly when they're packaged in marketing schemes that make them sound too good to refuse. Given this, it is critical that low-income consumers have the tools to succeed: financial education that provides information to help them make sound decisions; greater access to fair financial services; and opportunities to build credit so that they can move beyond the grasp of predators and begin acquiring assets.

Financial Education

There are numerous good financial literacy programs nationally that help families avoid common and costly mistakes when buying a home, securing a consumer loan, or starting

More mainstream banks need to tailor their fee structures and services to customers who need ready access to cash from their paychecks, are likely to keep very low levels of deposits in their accounts, and are unfamiliar with or distrustful of traditional banking services.

Financial literacy and a greater range of available mainstream financial services certainly can help low-income families spend and save more shrewdly. However, real asset development will depend on their ability to build a positive credit history and access fair and affordable borrowing opportunities.

a savings plan. Although financial literacy programs vary in their approach and curricula, all aim to empower families with good information about how to evaluate the costs and benefits of financial transactions—including those found only in the fine print—and to help them achieve better financial management. It is widely acknowledged that one way to attract families to financial literacy education programs is to tie participation to the conditions of using a particular financial service. The following examples illustrate this approach:

- The **Corporation for Enterprise Development** (CFED) is the leading national group in the field of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs), savings plans in which consumer contributions are matched and used for expenditures such as education and home purchases. The CFED has found that one key to successful IDA programs is effective and mandatory financial literacy training. Families enrolling in IDA programs have strong motivation to learn to save in order to maximize the benefit of the matching dollars deposited in these certified accounts. The CFED and partner organizations have developed a curriculum that provides each new enrolling family with credit counseling and credit repair. They also require families to commit to a reasonable spending plan and set up savings accounts outside the IDA.
- Several community credit unions are now promoting financial literacy. By tying low-cost loans (that serve as alternatives to payday loans) to participation in financial literacy programs, they're servicing the short-term financial needs of their customers while ensuring that at the end of the loan term, families have improved credit ratings, active checking accounts, and small savings accounts.
- Government agencies also are encouraging financial institutions to offer financial literacy training, especially to those consumers without a previous relationship with a bank. The **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation** runs a national **Money Smart Program** that provides a curriculum and training to collaborative ventures between banks and local nonprofits. Taking part in **Money Smart** can help banks fulfill part of their Community Reinvestment Act obligations.
- Some employers are incorporating financial literacy into the workplace for the benefit of their employees. In January 2000, **United Parcel Service** (UPS) launched a financial education program. Those eligible for this opportunity include 42,000 full-time managers, specialists, and nonunion administrative employees. The program will deliver more than 1,500 workshops over a 2-year period, and employees will be allowed to attend on company time.

Financial Services

While financial literacy training is an effective way to help consumers make more prudent choices, low-income consumers also need practical, wealth-building financial products from which to choose. More mainstream banks need to tailor their fee structures and services to customers who need ready access to cash from their paychecks, are likely to keep very low levels of deposits in their accounts, and are unfamiliar with or distrustful of traditional banking services. Community banks whose mission is service may lead the way in developing technology-enabled, cost-effective services for these customers.

Some banks already have opened neighborhood-based "outlets" that provide check-

cashing services, money orders, and savings accounts. **Union Bank of California** has pioneered such an approach with 12 "Cash & Save" outlets, which began operating in 1993. They offer a creative combination of check-cashing and banking services in the same location. Among the banking services are low-cost, modified savings accounts designed to help check-cashing customers build savings.[52]

Other mainstream banks have begun to tailor their services to the needs of high-poverty rural populations. The **Southern Development Bancorporation**, a $350 million development bank holding company, now serves the Arkansas and Mississippi Delta with a full line of financial products and development services, including bank credit, housing development, small-business assistance, workforce training, asset building, and advocacy.

Credit unions also are devising alternatives to high-cost financial services for low-income families. The **Landmark Credit Union** in **Milwaukee**, for example, has a pilot program to steer borrowers away from payday lenders and toward longer term, lower interest loans that are packaged with financial education and a credit union savings account.[53] Overall, **Community Development Credit Unions** (CDCUs) offer financial products that meet the immediate needs of low-income customers and simultaneously build their credit and assets.[54] CDCUs provide short-term loans that are structured to compete favorably with the high-cost payday loan industry, offering these loans to borrowers at 20 percent to 40 percent of the cost of standard payday loans.

The **Latino Credit Union**, a project of the **Center for Community Self-Help** in North Carolina, is a unique financial institution that has designed services that meet the needs of low-income working families. They helped pioneer the use of ATM cards to streamline and reduce the cost that immigrants must pay to send money home to family members.

Philanthropies also are investing in efforts aimed at providing better financial services to low-income communities. For example, the Casey Foundation recently deposited $1 million into the **Harbor Bank of Maryland** to support low-income community development and revitalization in East Baltimore. The money enables the minority-owned Harbor Bank (which serves communities largely ignored by commercial financial institutions) to become even more active in revitalizing low-income neighborhoods by increasing the number of loans to residents, businesses, and nonprofits. Harbor Bank also will conduct economic literacy seminars that offer low-income residents consumer, credit, and banking information, with incentives to open accounts.

Finally, employers also are beginning to fill the financial services gap, with some offering a wide spectrum of benefits, including payment and payroll deduction options. Many are responding to the strong economic payoff that results from providing these benefits to low-wage workers. According to American Payroll Associates, the average payroll check costs employers $1.07 to process, whereas direct deposit costs about 5 cents per employee.[55] Some employers, like **Sears**, **Ruth's Chris Steakhouse**, and **WHSmith** booksellers, are reducing administrative costs through payroll debit cards. Under this program, an employee's salary can be transmitted to the card each pay period. The card can be used to withdraw funds from an ATM or as a method of payment.

Another recently introduced employer financial benefit is the employer-backed line of credit. For example, the "Clear Card" is an employer-provided credit line being used by, among others, **Reliance Standard Life Insurance** and **Whirlpool**.[56] Employees receive a credit line of 2.5 percent of their annual salary that they can repay through payroll deductions spread over the year, without ever facing interest or late fees.

Corporate Voices for Working Families, a national coalition of 32 corporate leaders, advocates corporate programs that provide employer-based work supports and access to affordable, nonpredatory financial services for low-income workers. This group offers good evidence that many large employers view these investments as contributing to a "dual bottom line" that benefits both employers and employees.

Credit Building

Financial literacy and a greater range of available mainstream financial services certainly can help low-income families spend and save more shrewdly. However, real asset development will depend on their ability to build a positive credit history and access fair and affordable borrowing opportunities. Otherwise, their chances to invest in homes, transportation, business, and education—investments with the asset-building potential that can advance family economic security and help halt the spiral of intergenerational poverty that permeates so many communities—will be severely compromised.

Currently, credit-reporting systems focus almost exclusively on the failures of low-income families to pay their bills on time; such systems ignore other evidence of regular, responsible payment. Thus, a delinquent utility fee can permanently damage a family's credit rating, but no amount of consistent, timely payment can be recorded as positive credit behavior in the existing system.

One promising idea to address this issue is the **Pay Rent, Build Credit Data Network**, which will function as a consumer reporting agency under the Fair Credit Reporting Act and make rental payment data available to authorized subscribers. The potential value of this effort is significant, since rental histories are overlooked as predictors of future ability to pay a mortgage, despite the fact that rents often are as high or higher than monthly mortgage payments. It's been shown that good payment habits can reduce interest rates by 25 to 30 basis points and save a low-income family $30,000 over the life of a typical home loan.[57]

Another approach, which also helps guard against potential discrimination toward low-income borrowers, is the use of advanced, computerized risk-assessment technology (automated underwriting). Although they don't totally eliminate income and racial bias, technological advances in mortgage lending have demonstrated that the risk of default among low-income borrowers is nowhere near as widespread as lenders traditionally have supposed. Automated underwriting uses a much broader range of variables to evaluate a loan applicant's credit worthiness; income is only one among many other factors. Since the mid-1990s, this process has enhanced lenders' ability to identify good and bad credit risks in their applicant pool, and loan approval rates have risen for low-income and minority customers.

For example, tests of automated underwriting demonstrate that this system can increase loan approvals substantially for many

low-income and minority loan applicants compared to manual systems.[58] However, this innovation can help only a limited sector of low-income borrowers because the data source that fuels the assessment program is bank records. This is one more reason why it is critical to help the "unbanked" connect to mainstream financial institutions and products.

Promote Regulatory Reforms That Protect Low-Income Consumers

In addition to promoting financial literacy and access to quality financial products, it's also clear that stronger regulatory reforms are required to combat predatory practices that strip wealth and prevent asset development, especially in high-poverty communities.

The Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), passed in 1977, has been the nation's most important regulatory tool for ensuring that financial institutions fairly serve the credit needs of low- and moderate-income families. However, since the 1970s, the business of banking and mortgage lending has evolved dramatically, limiting the efficacy of an increasingly outdated CRA. Currently, less than 30 percent of home purchase loans are subject to intensive review under CRA. In some metropolitan areas, this share is below 10 percent.[59]

This lack of review translates into a lack of reliable and relevant data to assess the application of fair lending principles and effectively regulate practice. For example, data from the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act neither reflect annual interest rates nor fully capture the points and fees that lenders must pay. The result is that regulators can consider only the number of loans that banks originate to low- and moderate-income borrowers, not their quality. In fact, the regulatory function of the CRA actually may reward banks that make high-cost or predatory loans by tracking only the number of loans that they make to less affluent consumers. This insufficient regulation at the federal level sometimes has allowed predatory practices to proliferate. Fortunately, a number of states and cities around the country have responded to the growing problems in federal regulations by passing their own, more effective, ordinances to curb these exploitive practices in their jurisdictions.

North Carolina, with the support of a broad coalition of banks, credit unions, mortgage industry representatives, and consumer advocates, has enacted the nation's first state law to curb predatory lending. The law was driven by research indicating that more than one-third of all subprime home loans had predatory features that actually stripped equity or imposed hidden costs on borrowers.[60] In 1999, the reform saved the state's homeowners an estimated $232 million by prohibiting predatory practices and ensuring that borrowers have relevant information.

Cities and community-based organizations also have launched efforts to protect their neighborhoods from predatory practices. The following examples illustrate such initiatives:

- In one low-income neighborhood in **Des Moines** (part of Casey's *Making Connections* initiative), a local nonprofit, **Citizens for Community Improvement** (CCI), reached out to residents to uncover widespread predatory practices. CCI worked with neighborhood leaders, government officials, financial institutions, and housing advocates to pass a city ordinance enacting new protections for homebuyers trapped by "contract sales"—unregulated

One appropriate mechanism for combating predatory lending on a national scale would be to draw on the FHA's support and resources to promote regulations that protect borrowers and neighborhoods from the effects of predatory lending.

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"rent-to-own" transactions fraught with inflated and hidden costs and heavy penalties for non-payments. CCI formed a Predatory Lending Task Force, which negotiated a groundbreaking agreement with one company to halt their predatory practices and restructure existing loans to eliminate predatory features. The task force also helped enact a moratorium on all Iowa foreclosures until questionable loans were reviewed. CCI plans to press other finance companies to sign similar agreements. Meanwhile Fannie Mae has committed $3 million to a pilot program launched by CCI to help refinance predatory home loans.[61]

- In Baltimore, grass-roots community organizers from **ACORN (Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now)** with Casey support, built the largest community-union coalition in recent Baltimore history and sought legal and regulatory redress from city and state officials. HUD established Baltimore as a laboratory to demonstrate how mortgage fraud and predatory lending can be prevented and how families and communities can recover their losses.[62] The efforts of the **Baltimore City Flipping and Predatory Lending Task Force**, a coalition of consumer advocates, industry representatives, and government agencies, generated intense publicity on predatory lending that has resulted in numerous criminal convictions, revocations of real estate licenses, and major concessions from key financial institutions (such as agreements to restructure bad loans, halt foreclosures, and increase prime lending).
- Similarly, **New York City** passed an ordinance in late 2002 that prohibits the city from doing business with institutions that engage, directly or indirectly, in predatory lending practices and that regulates the participation of home improvement contractors in the home-loan market. Under this new legislation, financial institutions that practice unfair lending cannot receive city contracts, deposits of city funds, or subsidies of any kind from the city.[63]

Local reforms do provide concrete examples of ways to improve the functioning of credit markets; however, predatory lenders operate outside the bounds of individual jurisdictions. They exploit victims even in jurisdictions with strong protections, simply by basing their operations in a different state, county, or city with weaker laws. For example, although some states have tried to protect consumers from payday lenders through usury laws and small-loan rate caps that prohibit triple-digit interest, lenders have found creative ways to circumvent these laws, even to the point of obtaining exemptions by partnering with out-of-state federally regulated depositories.

Therefore, national reform is necessary to control and eradicate predatory lending—provided that these reforms strengthen, rather than override, local ordinances geared to local practices and conditions. One appropriate mechanism for combating predatory lending on a national scale would be to draw on the FHA's support and resources to promote regulations that protect borrowers and neighborhoods from the effects of predatory lending.

In addition to more effective prohibitions against predatory lending, low-income workers, in particular, would benefit from more prudent regulation of tax-preparation services that prey on families filing for the Earned Income Tax Credit and other refundable credits that successfully have bolstered income for millions of working families. Tax-preparation services

Beyond tax credits, low-income workers also would gain a significant boost through subsidies aimed at core areas that tend to take the biggest bite out of already scant paychecks and savings: food, housing, and child care.

often bypass state usury laws (when they exist) by partnering with financial institutions that have federal charters and are, therefore, not subject to local regulations. Several states, including **Wisconsin, California, New Mexico,** and **Massachusetts,** are now taking a hard look at these practices and moving toward efforts to provide more protection to consumers.

Finally, revisions to the Fair Credit Reporting Act are needed. While current regulations require credit-reporting agencies to convey accurate and complete information to creditors and to inform the consumer if his or her application for credit has been denied, they do not require creditors to report when a customer actually pays their debts on time.[64] The credit-reporting system focuses exclusively on the payment failures of low-income families and ignores other evidence of regular, responsible payment, thereby denying consumers the opportunity to demonstrate evidence of positive credit behavior.

Reinforce the Financial Benefits of Work

If low-income families—like all families—are simultaneously to provide basic necessities, respond to emergencies, and still build a nest egg for the future, then we must not only level the consumer playing field, but also help them bolster and stretch their income and earnings.

One approach is through refundable tax credits for workers whose earnings are so low that they currently have little or no income tax liability. The Earned Income Tax Credit, for example, has lifted almost 2.5 million children out of poverty since 1998. Given this success, it makes sense to protect and expand the EITC and other important tax credits such as the Child Tax Credit and the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit. Similar to tax deductions for businesses and more affluent workers, these credits provide a concrete strategy for bolstering income and enhancing the value and payoff of work. We also need to extend their reach. One way is to simplify and consolidate the credit for the EITC, the Child Tax Credit, and the Additional Child Credit, plus other family tax benefits. This would encourage more eligible workers to apply, help discourage reliance on professional tax services, and minimize errors that potentially delay refunds.[65]

An additional tax credit opportunity would be to expand the "Savers Credit" (which extends the federal match for IRA contributions to families that earn too little to owe income taxes) and make it refundable. Analysis indicates that this could have a major impact in helping low-income families build assets.[66]

Beyond tax credits, low-income workers also would gain a significant boost through subsidies aimed at core areas that tend to take the biggest bite out of already scant paychecks and savings: food, housing, and child care.

Promote Greater Use of Food Subsidies

Although a family of three, in which a parent works 30 hours per week for the minimum wage, qualifies for up to $247 worth of Food Stamps, only about half of all eligible families actually receive this benefit. In the fall of 2002, the federal government, under the latest Farm Bill, passed a number of new state options designed to help the Food Stamp program reach more eligible families. These options reward states that have more effective outreach efforts and that provide better service to families in need.[67] They also promote simplified applications and recertifications, waivers for unemployed childless adults, and the restoration of eligibility

to legal immigrants and align the asset and vehicle test in the Food Stamp program with TANF and Medicaid. Several states are actively taking advantage of this new opportunity.

For example, last November, **Massachusetts** streamlined application and reporting requirements, expanded immigrant eligibility, provided exemptions for child support payments and deductions for home utility costs, raised the asset cap for cars and savings, and automated transitional Food Stamp eligibility for families leaving welfare for work.[68] The state also initiated the Coordinated Food Stamp Outreach Program, and applications from families eligible for Food Stamps doubled in Boston one month after this campaign began.[69] In addition to Massachusetts, other states that are moving forward in this area include **Pennsylvania, Washington, Illinois,** and **Wisconsin**.

Put Affordable Housing Within Reach

The cost of housing has climbed, and the supply of affordably priced housing has shrunk, yet subsidies to assist low-income renters have not kept pace. The number of new federal housing vouchers funded in FY 2002 was lower than the number funded in any year between 1983 and 1994.[70] We believe that it is critical to address this pressing need, particularly given the growing body of research linking housing subsidies to employment and job retention. According to one study, subsidized families are 16 percent less likely to return to the welfare rolls in the following year than families without housing assistance.[71] The link between housing subsidies and improved employment outcomes has been demonstrated in studies conducted in several states, including **Minnesota, Massachusetts, Georgia, Ohio, Michigan, California, Oregon,** and **Oklahoma,** as well as in some cities and counties (**Milwaukee** and **Los Angeles County**).

In addition to direct subsidies, some states, like **Indiana** and **Michigan**, are providing renters with tax deductions to compensate for some rental costs. **New Jersey** requires landlords to give tenants a portion of any property tax rebate on a unit. In **Minnesota** and **New Jersey**, employers receive incentives to develop affordable housing for employees.[72]

Help Working Parents Get Needed Child Care

In recent years, both the need and the demand for low-cost, high-quality child care have increased, particularly as greater numbers of low-income parents have moved from welfare to work. States have recognized that access to quality child care is critical to help low-income working families get by and get ahead. As caseloads have declined, states are allocating significant TANF funds to child care. TANF funds and the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) are the two main sources of federal assistance for low-income child care. The number of children served through federal programs has increased from 1 million in FY 1996 to an estimated 2.45 million in FY 2000.

Despite increases in funding for subsidies, demand always has outstripped supply, and states have been faced with many unmet needs for affordable, quality child care, even at the height of economic boom. In 2004, states will be less able to address the funding gap, as both TANF caseloads and CCDF funding level out, and states face budget deficits projected to range from $70 billion to $85 billion for FY 2004. Increasingly, states are placing families on waiting lists, raising income eligibility

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Clearly, if we are to level the "affordability" playing field for our most vulnerable families, much needs to be done. The good news, as indicated by the range of efforts taking place nationally, is that many are recognizing that paying more simply because your income is low is a practice that is out of sync with our country's core values. At the same time, we believe that the complex issues behind this problem require responses that go beyond anything currently being done.

restrictions for assistance, raising parent fees, and reducing investments in quality care.[73]

With declining federal subsidies and intense budgetary pressure, states must find ways to meet the needs of increasing numbers of working parents. As welfare caseloads level off, it will be essential to compensate for the decline in redirected TANF funds by ensuring that all eligible parents make use of CCDF subsidies. Many parents are either unaware of their eligibility, or overwhelmed by the complex application process. Enhancing outreach efforts and assistance to these parents is crucial, as it becomes even more essential to make maximum use of scarce funds.

Moreover, as states strive to do more with less, they should give high priority to turning back the tide on rising eligibility requirements. In order to help low-income families meet their obligations as both workers and parents, we believe it's prudent that states consider expanding income eligibility for child-care assistance up to 75 percent of the state median income. In addition, we recommend that parent co-pays for child care remain below 10 percent of family income (low-income families pay an average of 14 percent of earnings, compared to 7 percent for higher-income families) and that co-pays be waived for families below the poverty line.

Reduce the Hidden Tax on Going to Work

Although subsidies can help make the difference between getting by and getting ahead, their impact often is undermined by government rules and regulations. For example, former welfare recipients who might have depended on housing subsidies, Medicaid health insurance, child-care assistance, and Food Stamps actually could become more financially disadvantaged when they find work because their increased job earnings are cancelled out by reduced program benefits. In effect, we're financially punishing some low-income families who turn to work, rather than welfare, to meet their needs because their overall income drops, even though their work hours and employment earnings rise.

Clearly, penalizing work effort or ambition is neither the intention nor the policy of any of these social programs. Rather, families earning their way off public benefits are caught up in a frustrating tangle of regulations that govern a patchwork of fragmented programs. The cumulative impact of these regulations on families is left out of the often complex calculation, with sometimes tragic effects. Although unfortunate, this situation is not surprising. However, a number of innovations are underway that can help policymakers and agencies collect the data and predict the effects of rising earnings and falling benefits on overall family income, help smooth the financial transition to independence, and ensure that work pays.

One project currently underway at the **National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP)** will help policymakers get the information they need to align regulations with the goal of promoting economic self-sufficiency. NCCP has developed a method for analyzing the interaction among earnings, benefits, and taxes on family income and calculating for each state the potential resources available to families as their earnings change. Now being piloted in **Illinois, Alabama, Maryland, Connecticut,** and **Georgia,** the project may be expanded to 25 states over the next 3 to 5 years.

Even with better data about the potential effect of earnings on critical family subsidies, states need the flexibility to develop strategies

that can address these issues. Given this, we believe that it makes sense for the federal government to allow states to waive, on a limited basis, rules that restrict the amount of income that workers can earn before subsidy eligibility and benefit levels for federal programs are negatively affected. This practice already is in effect for TANF and will soon be permitted for Food Stamps, under the 2002 Farm Bill. States' success in moving parents from welfare to work suggests that many would use such an opportunity to develop creative pro-work policies that simultaneously protect earnings and provide families with the supports they need.

Finally, we need strategies to reduce the high cost of compliance with agency requirements. One approach is to "package" supports for working-poor families. A few states have begun to address this issue by implementing an application process that reduces the previously mentioned costs by allowing working families to apply or recertify for the Food Stamp program, Medicaid/state Child Health Insurance Programs, and other programs at the same time. These strategies become increasingly possible as states realign their eligibility criteria and lengthen their certification periods (sometimes for up to 12 months) for many of these programs. Helping more states to adopt this strategy also might reverse the trend in declining participation rates for these programs.

Conclusion

Clearly, if we are to level the "affordability" playing field for our most vulnerable families, much needs to be done. The good news, as indicated by the range of efforts taking place nationally, is that many are recognizing that paying more simply because your income is low is a practice that is out of sync with our country's core values. At the same time, we believe that the complex issues behind this problem require responses that go beyond anything currently being done.

The federal government, states, cities, and local communities are addressing various dimensions of this issue yet, to date, none has put into action the comprehensive responses required. If we are truly to deliver on the fundamental promise that hard work, self-sacrifice, and prudent investment are the building blocks of economic security, then we must promote approaches that demonstrate a new national seriousness about leveling the cost of living for low-income families. None of the proposals advanced in this essay is strong enough by itself to help America's most vulnerable working families become economically self-sufficient. Taken together, however, we believe that they offer a more powerful, realistic, and rational approach to addressing this critical national goal.

Meeting this challenge will require unprecedented public *and* private commitment; national, state, and local collaboration; and policies, programs, and resource allocations that are both complementary and reinforcing. Though difficult, we believe that it can be done. Over the past decade, our nation mustered the will, policies, and resources to move millions of parents into the workforce. Now let's apply that same level of determination and focus to the challenge of moving them—and their kids—out of poverty and closer to real financial security.

Douglas W. Nelson, President
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

PAST
SUMMARY & FINDINGS
and W-3
Wage and Tax Statement
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The broad array of data we present each year in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to illuminate the status of America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, KIDS COUNT provides ongoing benchmarks that can be used to see how states have advanced or regressed since 1990. Readers also can use KIDS COUNT to compare the status of children in their state with those in other states across several dimensions of child well-being.

Although the 10 measures used in KIDS COUNT to rank states can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe these indicators possess three important attributes: (1) They reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children (such as health, adequacy of income, and educational attainment). (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood. (3) They permit legitimate comparisons because they are consistent across states and over time. (For more information about the criteria used to select KIDS COUNT indicators, see p. 212.) While the 10 indicators used to rank states are clearly related to each other, statistical analysis indicates that each of the 10 adds an independent assessment of child well-being.[74]

The annual presentation of KIDS COUNT data allows us to make incremental improvements as new data become available and methods are refined. As the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* has developed over time, some of the indicators used to rank states have changed. Consequently, comparing rankings in the 2003 *Data Book* to rankings in past *Data Books* does not provide a perfect assessment of change over time. However, Appendix 3 shows how states would have ranked in past years if we had employed the same 10 measures used in the 2003 *Data Book*.

The 10 indicators used to rank states reflect a developmental perspective on childhood and underscore our goal to provide a world where pregnant women and newborns thrive; infants and young children receive the support they need to enter school prepared to learn; children succeed in school; adolescents choose healthy behaviors; and young people experience a

successful transition into adulthood. In all of these stages of development, young people need the economic and social assistance provided by a strong family and a supportive community.

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared with corresponding data from 1990 to assess the trends in each state during the 1990s. To provide a fuller picture of children's lives and a framework for better understanding the 10 indicators of child well-being used to rank states, several background measures are included for each state.

The 10 key indicators of child well-being used here are all from federal government statistical agencies and reflect the best available state-level data for tracking yearly changes in each indicator. However, many of the indicators used here are derived from samples, and like all sample data, they contain some random error. Other measures (the Infant Mortality Rate and the Child Death Rate, for example) are based on relatively small numbers of events in some states and may exhibit some random fluctuation from year to year. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on relatively large differences—both across states and over time within a state. Small differences may simply reflect random fluctuations rather than real changes in the well-being of children.[81]

We include data for the District of Columbia in the *Data Book*, but we do not include those data in our state rankings. The District is so different from any state that the comparisons are not meaningful. It is more useful to look at changes in the District of Columbia over the 1990s, or to compare the District with other large cities.[82]

DOLLARS AND SENSE

Figures in this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* reflect significant improvement in child well-being in the U.S. during the 1990s. Table 1 shows that 8 of the 10 indicators used to rank states improved during the 1990s and that improvement was widespread. Every state improved on at least 4 measures, and 43 of the 50 states and DC improved on at least 6 of the 10 measures.

Part of the improvement is undoubtedly due to the strong economy of the late 1990s, but numerous programs were implemented or expanded during the 1990s that were designed to prevent some of the negative outcomes that are the focus of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

As state lawmakers across the nation struggle with difficult budget decisions this year, it is important that we do not make hasty program cuts that reverse the improvements in children's lives that we witnessed during the 1990s. Prevention programs cost money in the short run, but they typically save money in the long run. Investments in children are usually cost effective because they lead to a lifetime of benefits.

It is important to recognize that there are costs associated with failure to prevent some of the negative outcomes documented in this publication. The negative outcomes and risks outlined in the following pages affect all of us, not just the children and families reflected in these numbers. All of us will end up bearing some of the costs associated with these problems, and the costs are not trivial.

For example, babies born weighing less than 5.5 pounds almost always require special attention at birth and often require additional attention during development. The annual costs for underweight babies are estimated at roughly $25,000 per child (in 2003 dollars), from birth through age 18.[75] Consequently, the 307,030 low-birthweight babies born in 2000 are likely to require $7.6 billion during their childhood. If we could reduce the number of low-birthweight babies by 10 percent, we could save $755 million.

Teenage childbearing is another costly problem. One oft-cited study concluded, "Based on the most highly controlled measures of the consequences of adolescent childbearing, each adolescent mother in this country costs U.S. taxpayers an average of $2,831 a year that could be saved if her childbearing had been delayed until age 20 or 21."[76] Each year the federal government alone spends about $40 billion to help families that began with a teenage birth.[77] States and localities, as well as parents and friends, also provide support for teen-headed families.

There are clearly costs when a teenager drops out of high school. Several studies indicate it costs the nation $200 billion to $250 billion for each class of high school dropouts.[78] Costs include lost earnings, lost tax revenue, and increased spending for social support programs. For example, studies[79] indicate that over 80 percent of prisoners are high school dropouts and that the average cost of housing a prisoner is roughly $25,000 each year.[80] Furthermore, it is easy to understand that having a dearth of young people who are adequately prepared for the workplace can slow economic development in a state.

This evidence supports the notion that prevention programs are likely to save money in the long run. Through concerted and targeted efforts during the 1990s the country made significant progress in improving the lives of American children, and it would be shortsighted to lose those gains through hasty budget cutting.

TABLE 1

Changes in Key Indicators of Child Well-Being: 1990–2000 and National Totals: 2000

Indicators*	National Change: Percent Change (WORSE ← 0% → BETTER)	State Changes: Number of States That Are Worse	Unchanged	Better	National Totals: 2000
Percent low-birthweight babies	−9	47	2	1	307,030 births
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	25	2	0	48	28,035 deaths
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	29	2	0	48	12,392 deaths
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	28	4	0	46	10,290 deaths
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	27	0	0	50	157,209 births
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	10	10	14	26	1,525,000 teens
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	20	6	6	38	1,327,000 teens
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	20	6	5	39	17,618,000 children
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	15	3	2	45	12,280,300 children
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	−17	46	2	2	9,476,000 families

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.*

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. Some dimensions of well-being improved, some worsened, and some showed little change. At the national level, eight of the indicators of child well-being showed that conditions improved between 1990 and 2000, while child well-being worsened on two other indicators. Table 1 provides a summary of results from this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Naturally, the portrait of child well-being varies between states, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state.

By comparing the 2000 figures with those from 1990, we assess overall changes during the 1990s. For some measures, the changes between 1990 and 2000 reflect a constant trend over the decade. But for other measures, trends changed over the course of the 1990s. For example, the child poverty rate increased by 15 percent between 1990 and 1994, but fell by 26 percent between 1994 and 2000. The teen birth rate increased by 3 percent between 1990 and 1994, but fell by 29 percent between 1994 and 2000. Readers need to understand that the trends identified between 1990 and 2000 don't necessarily reflect the most recent trends. Yearly data are presented in Appendix 2, to help readers examine the year-by-year changes.

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book* utilizes rates and percentages because that is the best way to compare states to each other and to assess changes over time within a state. However, our focus on rates and percentages may mask the magnitude of some of the problems that are examined in this report. Table 1 shows the number of events or number of people reflected in each of the national rates for the 10 key indicators used to rank states. This table underscores the fact that despite the positive trends in the 1990s, thousands of children die every year, and millions are at risk because of poverty, family structure, lack of parental employment, or risky behavior. As we look at some of the favorable trends during the 1990s, it is important that we remember the millions of children whose futures are in jeopardy because their lives are filled with risks. Similar state-level data about the numbers of events and people behind the state rates appear in Appendix 2.

Each of the 10 indicators is discussed separately below.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies

Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore, the Percent Low-Birthweight Babies reflects a group of children who are likely to have problems as they move through the growth stages.

Some of the risks faced by low-birthweight babies have been captured in data linking information from birth and death certificates.[83] Although low-birthweight babies comprised only 7.6 percent of all births in 2000, they accounted for 65 percent of infant deaths that year. The risk of dying during the first year of life for low-birthweight babies (59.4 deaths per 1,000 births) is 24 times that for babies of normal birthweight (2.5 deaths per 1,000 births).

Nationally, 307,030 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 2000. Low-birthweight babies were 7.6 percent of all births in 2000, compared to only 7.0 percent in 1990. This represents a 9 percent increase over the 1990–2000 period.

Given the close relationship between family income and good child outcomes, it would be easy to surmise that state income levels drive the differences in child outcomes across the states. To examine this hypothesis, we prepared a table showing how states rank on per capita income and child well-being (based on the 10 KIDS COUNT measures).

Is income an important determinant of child well-being? Yes and no. In general, states with higher incomes have better child outcomes. The average rank on child well-being for the 10 states with the highest incomes is 14, and the average rank for the bottom 10 states is 35. But a closer examination of the data reveals that the relationship is not always straightforward.

Many states have very similar income levels, but very different child outcomes. For example, Alabama and Utah have virtually identical per capita incomes ($18,189 in Alabama and $18,185 in Utah), but Utah ranks 3rd best on child well-being and Alabama ranks 48th. Similar disparities can be found in other pairs of states. For example, compare per capita income and child well-being in Minnesota and Delaware, or in Texas and Iowa, or in North Dakota and Oklahoma.

It is clear that income can be important, but it is not the only factor involved in determining the well-being of children in a state. Other factors that affect child outcomes are state and local policies that improve child well-being, especially those that strengthen high-risk families and communities.

TABLE 2

State Rankings on Per Capita Income and KIDS COUNT Child Well-Being Index: 2000

State	Per Capita Income	Per Capita Rank	Child Well-Being Overall Rank	State	Per Capita Income	Per Capita Rank	Child Well-Being Overall Rank
Connecticut	$28,766	1	6	Kansas	$20,506	26	19
New Jersey	$27,006	2	4	Indiana	$20,397	27	20
Massachusetts	$25,952	3	9	North Carolina	$20,307	28	39
Maryland	$25,614	4	16	Arizona	$20,275	29	45
Colorado	$24,049	5	26	Missouri	$19,936	30	31
Virginia	$23,975	6	14	Iowa	$19,674	31	5
New Hampshire	$23,844	7	2	Texas	$19,617	32	37
New York	$23,389	8	27	Nebraska	$19,613	33	11
Delaware	$23,305	9	36	Maine	$19,533	34	12
Minnesota	$23,198	10	1	Tennessee	$19,393	35	43
Illinois	$23,104	11	30	Wyoming	$19,134	36	24
Washington	$22,973	12	17	South Carolina	$18,795	37	42
California	$22,711	13	21	Alabama	$18,189	38	48
Alaska	$22,660	14	40	Utah	$18,185	39	3
Michigan	$22,168	15	29	Kentucky	$18,093	40	38
Nevada	$21,989	16	32	Idaho	$17,841	41	23
Rhode Island	$21,688	17	18	North Dakota	$17,769	42	7
Florida	$21,557	18	34	Oklahoma	$17,646	43	35
Hawaii	$21,525	19	22	South Dakota	$17,562	44	15
Wisconsin	$21,271	20	10	New Mexico	$17,261	45	46
Georgia	$21,154	21	41	Montana	$17,151	46	33
Ohio	$21,003	22	28	Louisiana	$16,912	47	49
Oregon	$20,940	23	25	Arkansas	$16,904	48	47
Pennsylvania	$20,880	24	13	West Virginia	$16,477	49	44
Vermont	$20,625	25	8	Mississippi	$15,853	50	50

SOURCES: Income data are from the 2000 Census, child well-being data are from KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2003.

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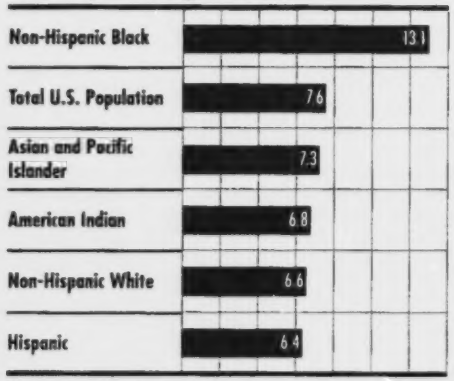
FIGURE 1

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000*



** Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.*

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002, "Births: Final Data for 2000," by Joyce Martin, Brady E. Hamilton, Stephanie J. Ventura, Fay Menacker, and Melissa M. Park, National Vital Statistics Reports, *Vol. 50, No. 5 (August 28), Tables 24 and 25.*

The increase in the share of births weighing less than 2,500 grams is related to the increase in multiple births. The number of twins, triplets, and higher-order multiple births increased from 96,893 (2.3 percent of all births) in 1990 to 126,241 (3.0 percent) in 2000.[84] According to the National Center for Health Statistics, 57 percent of multiple-birth babies are low birthweight compared to 6 percent of single-birth babies.

The rise in multiple births is linked to two other trends.[85] First, efforts to enhance fertility (such as fertility drugs, in vitro fertilization, and other procedures) are more widespread than ever before. A recent study found that 56 percent of infants born as a result of assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs) were multiple births, compared with 3 percent of all births.[86] Second, women are having children at older ages. Women in their 30s are more likely to have a multiple birth than women in their 20s.

While an increase in multiple births related to new fertility treatments may explain much of the increase in low-birthweight babies being born between 1990 and 2000, it does not explain the racial differentials on this measure (see Figure 1). The National Institutes of Health has asserted that "unraveling the underlying reasons for ethnic variations in LBW and preterm delivery" is one of the greatest current challenges to research.[87] In 2000, 6.6 percent of births to non-Hispanic whites were of low birthweight, compared to 13.1 percent of births to non-Hispanic blacks, 6.4 percent of births to Hispanics, 7.3 percent of births to Asians and Pacific Islanders, and 6.8 percent of births to American Indians (see Figure 1). The high rate of low-birthweight babies among blacks is not related to multiple births.

Income differences by themselves cannot account for the high rate of low-weight births among blacks. A variety of studies have found little difference in birthweight distribution among African-American infants across income levels. In fact, differences in low-birthweight rates between black and white infants are even wider at the upper end of the socioeconomic spectrum than at the lower end.[88] Differences in where blacks and whites live may provide part of the answer. Some research suggests that the risk of having low-birthweight babies among African-American mothers is significantly higher in areas with a high degree of residential segregation.[89] This reinforces the notion that people who live in isolated neighborhoods—and who are disconnected from access to mainstream support services—experience a wide range of disadvantages and negative outcomes.

Another reason for the racial differentials may involve access to health insurance and medical care. According to the U.S. Census Bureau,[90] nearly one-fifth of all African Americans (19 percent) did not have health insurance in 2001. In addition, data show that 23 percent of women of childbearing age (ages 15 to 44) living in central cities lacked health insurance, compared to 16 percent of those living in the suburbs. These percentages are higher among minority women in central cities—40 percent of central-city Hispanic women of childbearing age lacked health insurance in 2001, compared to 23 percent for non-Hispanic blacks and 14 percent for non-Hispanic whites.[91]

In 2000, there were 307,030 low-birthweight babies born in the United States. Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of births that were of low birthweight increased in

47 states, stayed the same 2 states, and decreased in Georgia. The percentage of low-birthweight babies in the District of Columbia dropped by 21 percent between 1990 and 2000. Among the states, the incidence of low-birthweight babies in 2000 ranged from a low of 5.6 percent in Alaska, Oregon, and Washington to a high of 10.7 percent in Mississippi.

Infant Mortality Rate

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty and an unhealthy physical environment) have a bigger impact on newborns. The number of children who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate, defined as the number of deaths to persons less than 1 year old per 1,000 live births during the year.

Reduction in infant mortality in the United States is clearly a success story. The fact that the Infant Mortality Rate has dropped steadily and declined virtually everywhere suggests that there may be some lessons that could be applied to other areas of child well-being. However, it is important to note that even though the Infant Mortality Rate in the United States is currently at an all-time low, the nation's infant survival rate remains worse than that of most other industrialized nations.[92] Even the best performing states have higher rates than several other industrialized countries. Clearly we can do better.

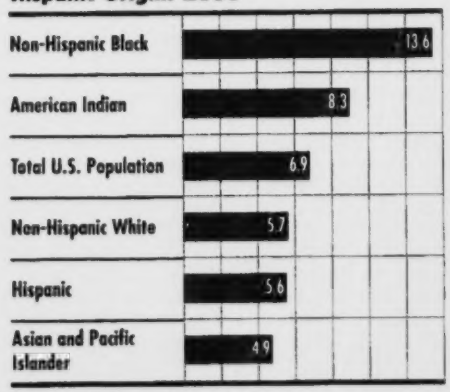
Children born into families with fewer advantages are more likely to experience serious health problems and death at an early age. The Infant Mortality Rate for children born into poor families was more than 50 percent higher than that for children born into families with incomes above the poverty line.[93] The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the Infant Mortality Rate of African Americans remains more than twice that of whites (see Figure 2). The poverty rate for blacks is about three times that for whites, and the Infant Mortality Rate for non-Hispanic blacks was 13.6 compared to 5.7 for non-Hispanic whites (see Figure 2). However, the Infant Mortality Rate for Hispanics, who have a poverty rate as high as blacks, was 5.6, almost the same as that for non-Hispanic whites. This suggests that the link between poverty and infant mortality may be more complicated than it first appears. Further complicating the picture is the fact that a black/white differential persists at all ages, incomes, and educational levels.[94]

The Infant Mortality Rate in America's largest cities (8.0 deaths per 1,000 live births) is significantly higher than the rate for the nation as a whole.[95] However, the problem of infant mortality varies among individual cities, and recent evidence indicates that neighborhood conditions can have a big impact on infant mortality rates.[96] Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates. One reason for the high Infant Mortality Rate in low-income neighborhoods is that residents are less likely to have easy access to neonatal intensive care.[97]

During 2000, 28,035 infants under age 1 died in the United States. The U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 9.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 6.9 deaths in 2000. This improvement was reflected in the District of Columbia and every state but two, Hawaii and North Dakota. In 2000, the Infant

FIGURE 2

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000*

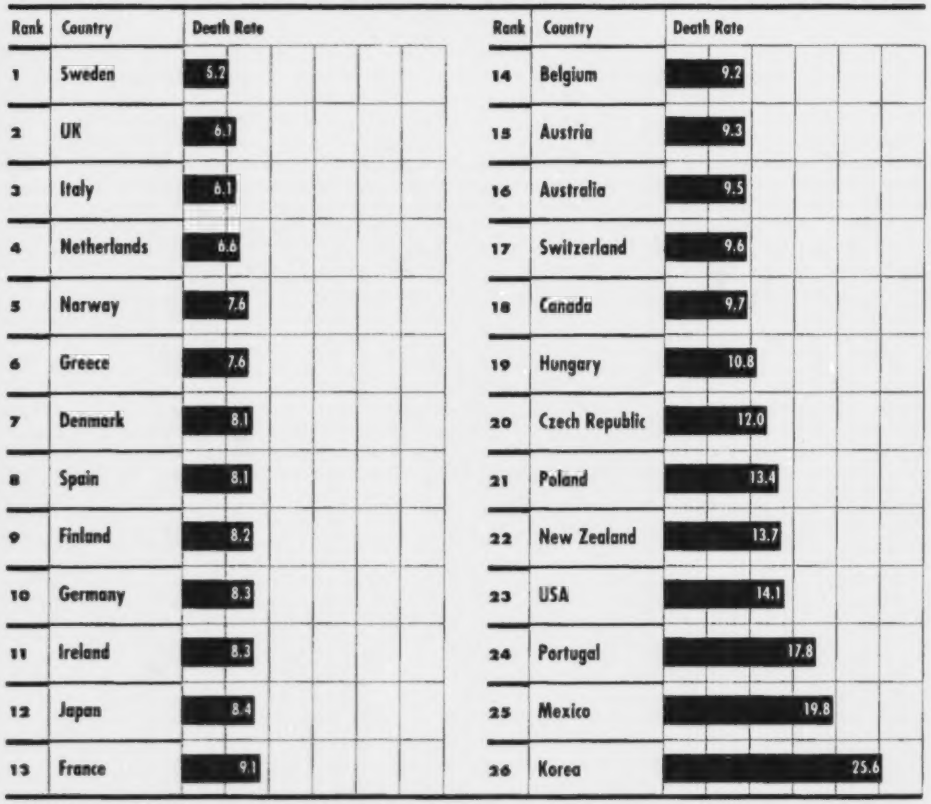


** Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.*

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002, "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 2000 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set," by T.J. Matthews, Fay Menacker, and Marian MacDorman, National Vital Statistics Reports, *Vol. 50, No. 12 (February 12), Tables 3 and B.*

FIGURE 3

Child Injury Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) in the Early 1990s



NOTE: Data reflect deaths during the 1991 to 1995 period.

SOURCE: Innocenti Research Center, 2001, Child Deaths by Injury in Rich Nations, *United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, Florence, Italy, p. 6, Figure 1, February.*

Mortality Rate ranged from a low of 4.6 in Massachusetts to a high of 10.7 in Mississippi.

Child Death Rate

The Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14) has fallen steadily for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which accounted for nearly one-fifth of all child deaths in 2000, also has contributed to a declining Child Death Rate.

This measure improved among each racial and ethnic group, although the 2000 rates for African-American children (34 deaths per 100,000) and American Indian children (31 deaths per 100,000) were much higher than the rates for children in other groups.[98] The risk of child injury and death is much higher for children in poverty. One prominent study concluded, "Poverty's starkest and most unmistakable health effects are those leading to death. Poor children in the United States are more likely to die at every age and from every cause. Their risk of death ranges from 1.1 times greater for cancer to 5 or more times greater for infectious diseases and parasites."[99]

While the Child Death Rate in the United States has been declining, it is still much higher than that in most other wealthy countries. Figure 3 shows that compared to 25 other relatively developed countries, the United States ranks 23rd in terms of children's deaths due to injuries—a major cause of death among kids. This may reflect the fact that U.S. children are much more likely to be involved in automobile accidents and that too many are not wearing seatbelts. In 1999, 47 percent of children ages 1 to 4 who died in traffic crashes were not

wearing a seatbelt or other restraint.[100] And deaths by injury are just the tip of the iceberg. One study found that for each death from an injury, 160 children were admitted to a hospital for an injury and about 2,000 children visited emergency departments because of injuries.[101]

In 2000, 12,392 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 22 out of every 100,000 children in this age range, down from 31 deaths per 100,000 in 1990. Between 1990 and 2000, the Child Death Rate decreased in 48 states and the District of Columbia and increased in 2 (Montana and West Virginia). Among the states, the Child Death Rate in 2000 ranged from a low of 13 in Vermont to a high of 37 in Mississippi.

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

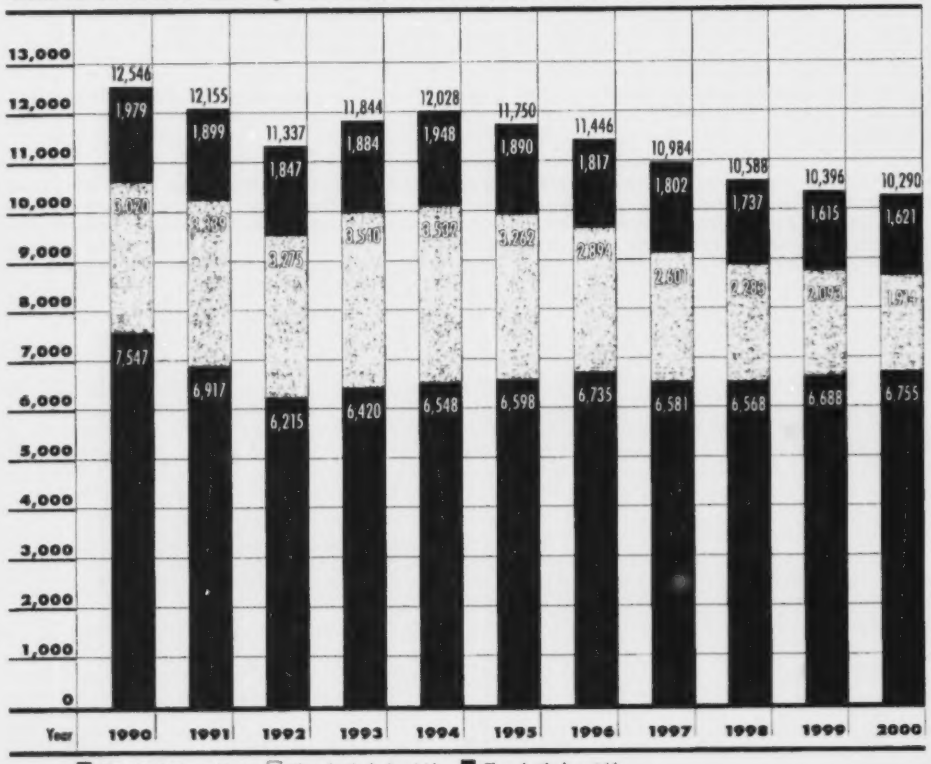
The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide reflects deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds (per 100,000 teens in this age group) from these three causes. Deaths from these three sources accounted for three-quarters of all deaths in this age group in 2000.

Accidents continue to account for at least three times as many teen deaths as any other source, including homicide (see Figure 4). Most of the lethal accidents are automobile accidents. However, many states have started graduated licensing, where young people slowly get full driving privileges, and this seems to be reducing teen automobile deaths.[102]

The numbers of accidents, homicides, and suicides all were lower in 2000 than they were in 1990: The number of teen deaths due to accidents fell by 10 percent, the number due to homicide fell by 37 percent, and the

FIGURE 4

Number of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide: 1990–2000



SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

number due to suicide fell by 18 percent (see Figure 4). The declining number of teen deaths during the 1990s is even more impressive in light of the fact that the number of 15- to 19-year-olds increased from 17.8 million in 1990 to 20.2 million in 2000.

In 2000, 10,290 Americans ages 15 to 19 died from accidents, homicide, or suicide. This amounts to about 28 deaths per day, and all of these can be seen as preventable deaths.

The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide fell from 71 deaths per 100,000 teens in 1990 to 51 deaths per 100,000 in 2000—a drop of 28 percent. This measure improved among all racial and ethnic groups during the period, but the rate remains significantly higher for African-American and American Indian teens.

During the 1990s, the rate of teen deaths from these three causes declined in 46 states and the District of Columbia and increased in only 4 states (Alaska, Delaware, Iowa, and Rhode Island). In 2000 the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide ranged from a low of 25 in Massachusetts to a high of 128 in Alaska.

Teen Birth Rate

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the young mother. Births to females under age 18 are particularly troublesome because most of these young mothers are unmarried and have not completed high school. Eight to 12 years after birth, a child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.[103]

Most teenage mothers are not settled in a job or career, and many young fathers are not in a position to provide financial help. According to recent estimates, only about one-third of teen mothers go on to receive a high school diploma.[104] Data from the U.S. Census Bureau show that only 52 percent of males ages 16 to 19 had any earned income in 2001 and that the average annual income for those who worked was slightly less than $5,900. Given this situation, it is not surprising that only 7 percent of 15- to 17-year-old mothers received child support payments in 1999.[105]

Children born to teenage mothers are less likely to receive the emotional and financial resources that support their development into independent, productive, and well-adjusted adults. The vast majority of young teens who have a child are unmarried, and research shows that children born to single mothers "are twice as likely to drop out of high school, twice as likely to have a child before age twenty, and one and one-half times as likely to be 'idle'—out of school and out of work—in their late teens and early twenties."[106] Thus, babies born to young teens reflect a group of children who will have to overcome high odds to thrive.

Although teenage childbearing is usually denoted by the age of the mother, many of the fathers of these babies are not teenagers. Slightly more than half (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to girls under age 18 were in their 20s.[107] If programs to prevent teen pregnancy focus solely on teenagers, then they may miss an important segment of the population involved in this problem. Furthermore, although data remain scattered and preliminary, there seems to be growing evidence that the births experienced by many young teens

The state-level figures shown in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* mask enormous variations within states. Data recently made available from the 2000 Census allow us to calculate teen birth rates for cities. Teen birth rates for the 50 largest cities are shown in Table 3, along with the average for the largest 50 cities and the U.S. as a whole. Note that the figures in Table 3 are based on 15- to 19-year-olds, not the 15- to 17-year-olds shown in the *Data Book*.

Data in this table reveal the following:

- Teen birth rates in most large cities are above the national rate; only 9 of the 50 largest cities had a Teen Birth Rate lower than the national average.
- Teen birth rates in most large cities fell during the 1990s; 45 of the 50 largest cities experienced a decrease in the Teen Birth Rate during the 1990s.
- Teen birth rates fell more rapidly in large cities than in the country as a whole; teen birth rates in large cities fell by 26 percent compared to only 20 percent in the country as a whole.
- There is enormous variation in the Teen Birth Rate among these large cities; the Teen Birth Rate in Miami (174) is six times that in San Francisco and Seattle (28).

TABLE 3

Fifty Largest Cities Ranked by Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19): 2000

Rank	City	Teen Birth Rate 2000	Percent Change 1990–2000	Rank	City	Teen Birth Rate 2000	Percent Change 1990–2000
1	San Francisco, CA	28	–41	26	Kansas City, MO	73	–28
1	Seattle, WA	28	–35	26	New Orleans, LA	73	–25
3	Honolulu, HI	30	–37	28	Indianapolis, IN	74	–25
4	Boston, MA	35	–36	29	Wichita, KS	75	–18
5	Virginia Beach, VA	36	–32	30	Tulsa, OK	76	–7
6	San Diego, CA	41	–38	31	Detroit, MI	79	–39
7	New York City, NY	42	–30	32	Chicago, IL	80	–29
8	San Jose, CA	46	–33	33	San Antonio, TX	81	–9
9	Portland, OR	47	–29	34	St. Louis, MO	83	–42
10	Washington, DC	53	–44	35	Baltimore, MD	86	–27
11	Omaha, NE	54	–17	35	Fresno, CA	86	–34
12	Columbus, OH	60	–22	37	Tucson, AZ	88	16
12	Nashville-Davidson, TN	60	–20	37	Milwaukee, WI	88	–23
14	Jacksonville, FL	61	–33	39	Phoenix, AZ	89	–7
14	Long Beach, CA	61	–42	40	Fort Worth, TX	90	–14
14	Los Angeles, CA	61	–39	41	El Paso, TX	91	3
17	Mesa, AZ	62	3	41	Memphis, TN	91	–18
18	Minneapolis, MN	63	–24	43	Sacramento, CA	92	–42
18	Charlotte, NC	63	–22	44	Houston, TX	95	–14
20	Philadelphia, PA	64	–30	45	Cleveland, OH	99	–28
21	Austin, TX	65	–10	46	Atlanta, GA	101	–26
22	Colorado Springs, CO	68	2	47	Denver, CO	102	4
23	Oklahoma City, OK	69	–17	48	Dallas, TX	104	–9
24	Oakland, CA	70	–32	49	Las Vegas, NV	118	–23
25	Albuquerque, NM	72	–7	50	Miami, FL	174	–34
Average for 50 Largest Cities		68	–26	U.S. Average		48	–20

SOURCES: Rates tabulated by Child Trends, Inc. using birth data from the 1990 and 2000 Natality Data Set CD Series 21, Nos. 8 and 14, National Center for Health Statistics; and population data from the Census 1990 Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) and Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1), 100-Percent Data, U.S. Census Bureau.

may be the result of nonvoluntary sex.[108] To the extent that teen births are a result of nonvoluntary sex, prevention models that focus solely on choice may be neither appropriate nor effective.

Teen birth rates have been falling for two simple reasons: Fewer teens are having sex, and more teens who do have sex are using contraception. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System found that 46 percent of the nation's high school students reported having ever had sex in 2001, compared to 54 percent in 1991.[109] Moreover, 58 percent of the students who did have sex reported using condoms, compared to only 46 percent in 1991. Researchers attribute the recent trends in teen sexual activity and contraceptive use to a variety of factors.[110]

- There has been a greater public emphasis on delaying sexual activity.
- Teenagers seem to have taken more responsible attitudes about casual sex and out-of-wedlock childbearing.
- There is an increased fear of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), especially Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
- Long-lasting contraceptive methods, such as the implant (Norplant) and the injected (Depo-Provera) options, have become increasingly popular.
- More restrictive criteria for obtaining public assistance may have caused some teenagers to rethink the costs and benefits of becoming a parent.
- A stronger economy in the 1990s created better job prospects for young people and perhaps provided options that were neither available nor evident in the past.

Analysis of the National Longitudinal Study on Adolescent Health found that "enhancing the connections of teenagers to their family and home, their school, and their community is essential for protecting teenagers from a vast array of risky behaviors, including sexual activity."[111] The Casey Foundation's Plaintalk initiative also demonstrated the importance of better communication in promoting healthy behavior among teens.[112]

Nationally, the Teen Birth Rate fell from 37 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in 1990 to 27 births per 1,000 females in this age range in 2000. This decline was reflected among every major racial and ethnic group. Moreover, the birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds also declined during the period—for all racial and ethnic groups.

Although the recent decline in teen births is welcome news, it is important to recognize that the Teen Birth Rate in the United States is still well above that of other developed countries. Research comparing teen sexual behavior in the United States and Europe found several important differences between American teens and their European counterparts. While the study found virtually no differences in levels of sexual activity, they found that American teens were significantly less likely to use contraceptives.[113] For example, 20 percent of sexually active U.S. teens reported using no birth control, compared to only 4 percent in Great Britain.

In 2000, there were 157,209 babies born to females ages 15 to 17. Every state and the District of Columbia echoed the national decrease in teenage childbearing between 1990 and 2000. The Teen Birth Rate in 2000 ranged from a low of 10 births per 1,000 females ages

15 to 17 in New Hampshire and Vermont to a high of 44 births per 1,000 in Mississippi.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts

Graduating from high school is critical for both obtaining post-secondary education and getting a good job. In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a high percentage of students stay in school and graduate on time with a good education. However, many students, especially those living in troubled inner-city areas, attend schools where graduating on time with a solid education is more the exception than the rule.

Teens who drop out of high school will find it difficult to achieve financial success in life. A report from the U.S. Department of Education notes, "In terms of employment, earnings, and family formation, dropouts from high school face difficulties in making the transition to the adult world."[114] As America moves further into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most good-paying jobs, the prospects for those who have not completed high school will be even more dismal. A recent report from the U.S. Census Bureau shows that the average income for full-time, year-round workers with a high school degree ($30,400) is about 30 percent higher than that for a person without a high school degree ($23,400).[115]

Ongoing changes in the U.S. economy have increased the financial costs of dropping out of high school. Between 1973 and 2001, for example, the average hourly wage (adjusted for inflation) of high school dropouts fell 19 percent.[116] The deterioration of wages among poorly educated workers has hit the youngest workers the hardest, and this factor often is implicated in the deterioration of family formation and family stability among young adults.[117]

Nationwide in 2000, approximately 1.5 million teens between the ages of 16 and 19 were not in school and had not graduated from high school. The dropout rate in 2000 (9 percent) reflects a decrease of 10 percent from 1990. However, the degree of change during this period varied across the states. The dropout rate fell in 26 states and the District of Columbia between 1990 and 2000, rose in 10 states, and was unchanged in 14 others. It should be noted, however, that many of these changes were quite small and probably are not statistically significant. In 2000 the high school dropout rate ranged from a low of 4 percent in North Dakota to a high of 17 percent in Arizona.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (Idle Teens/Disconnected Youth)

During late adolescence, young people make some critical choices that affect their transition to adulthood. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (sometimes referred to as "idle teens" or "disconnected youth") reflects young people ages 16 to 19 who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. While those who have dropped out of school are clearly vulnerable, many young persons who have finished school but are not working also belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in life is critical, and people who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding and keeping a job later in life.

In 2000, 1.3 million teens between the ages of 16 and 19 were neither enrolled in school nor working. Nationwide there was a decline in the share of idle 16- to 19-year-olds, from 10 percent in 1990 to 8 percent in 2000. Yet, African-American and Hispanic youth were twice as likely as white youth to be disconnected in 2000.

The share of idle teens fell in 38 states and the District of Columbia during this period, while increasing in 6 states and remaining unchanged in 6 others. Among the states, the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working in 2000 ranged from a low of 4 percent in Iowa and Minnesota to a high of 13 percent in West Virginia.

Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment

In 2000, 17.6 million children had no parent in the household who worked full-time, year-round. This measure is sometimes referred to as "lack of secure parental employment." In addition to a high probability of being poor, these children are much more likely to lack access to the health and family benefits that a stable job provides. Many parents who cannot find regular employment end up working at temporary or part-time jobs that do not provide enough money to support a family; that fail to offer benefits (such as health insurance or sick leave); that are often at odd hours requiring unusual child-care arrangements; and that offer little overall stability.

Two trends in this indicator are worth noting. First, much of the decline in the percentage of children living in families with no securely-employed parent is attributable to the large increase in the percentage of single mothers working full-time, year-round. In 2000, half of single mothers who headed families worked full-time, year-round, compared to just one-third in 1993.[118]

Second, secure parental employment increasingly offers no guarantee that a family can move above the poverty line. According to the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, "Children living below the poverty line have become increasingly likely to have one or two parents working full-time, all year. In 1993, 21 percent of children below poverty had at least one parent working full-time, all year. By 2000, this number had risen to 35 percent."[119]

It is important to recognize that the problems associated with this situation go beyond the effects of poverty. Since a working parent offers a strong positive role model for children, those growing up in a family without a regularly employed parent do not experience the positive effects that such a parental figure offers. Also, some scholars note that the routinization of household schedules that typically accompanies full-time work is beneficial for children. Additionally, secure parental employment reduces the negative psychological effects associated with the stress of both underemployment and unemployment.

Nationally, the Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment declined from 30 percent in 1990 to 24 percent in 2000—a 20 percent improvement. During that period, this measure improved in 39 states and the District of Columbia, worsened in 6 states, and was unchanged in 5 others. Among the states, the 2000 figures ranged from a low of 16 percent in Minnesota to a high of 32 percent in Louisiana and West Virginia.

Percent of Children in Poverty

The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is partly due to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional welfare, and delinquency.[120]

The data shown here are based on the official poverty measure as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The official poverty measure consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. The poverty line in 2001 was $14,269 for a family of one adult and two children. However, a number of researchers have been critical of the official poverty measure.[121] Some analysts believe that the current standard underestimates real poverty, and others believe that it overstates poverty. During the past several years, the U.S. Census Bureau has published a set of experimental poverty measures that incorporate many of the changes called for in a study by the National Academy of Sciences, but there has been no change yet in the official definition of poverty.[122]

Growth in the ranks of poor children over the past few decades has not been due to an increase in the number of welfare-dependent families; rather, it is because the ranks of the working poor have been growing. Between 1976 and 2001, the number of poor children living in families totally dependent on welfare has actually fallen from 2.8 million to 960,000 while the number of poor children living in families with income from earnings, but no income from public assistance, increased from 4.4 million in 1976 to 6.9 million in 2001.[123]

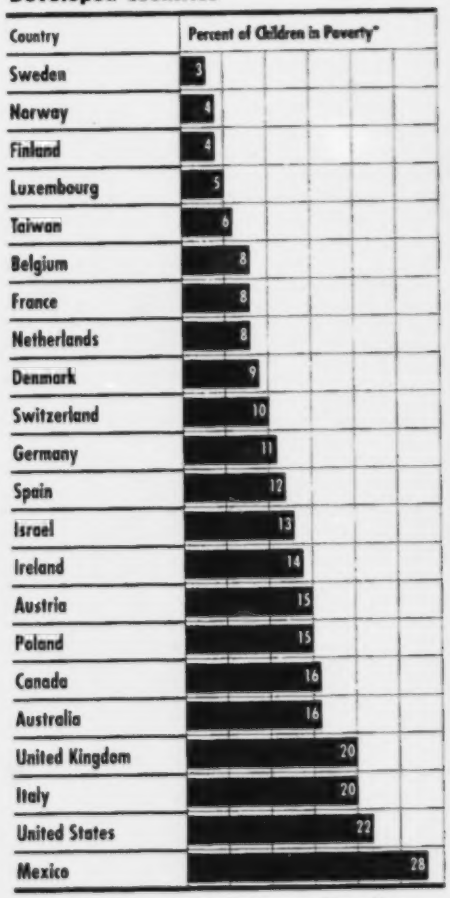
It is also noteworthy that a large segment of children in poverty do not receive benefits from the government's major cash assistance programs, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (formerly called Aid to Families With Dependent Children) and/or Supplemental Security Income. U.S. Census Bureau data indicate that only 22 percent of poor families with children reported receiving cash public assistance in 2001.

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. One study that examined child poverty rates in 22 countries indicates that the child poverty rate in the United States was the second highest among all the countries studied (see Figure 5). Only Mexico had a higher child poverty rate than the U.S. This finding was reinforced by a recent United Nations study that found that among industrialized nations, only Russia has a higher child poverty rate than the United States.[124] The gap in the child poverty rate between the United States and other developed countries is partly a product of differences in private-sector income, but enormous differences in governmental efforts to alleviate child poverty greatly accentuate the disparities. Given the connections between childhood poverty and poor preparation for adult work roles, the lack of investment in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantage in the international marketplace of the 21st century.

The state measure of child poverty used in this year's *Data Book* differs from the one used in *Data Books* prior to 2000. This year—like the past 3 years—we use information from the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series that provides

FIGURE 5

Child Poverty Rates in 22 Developed Countries

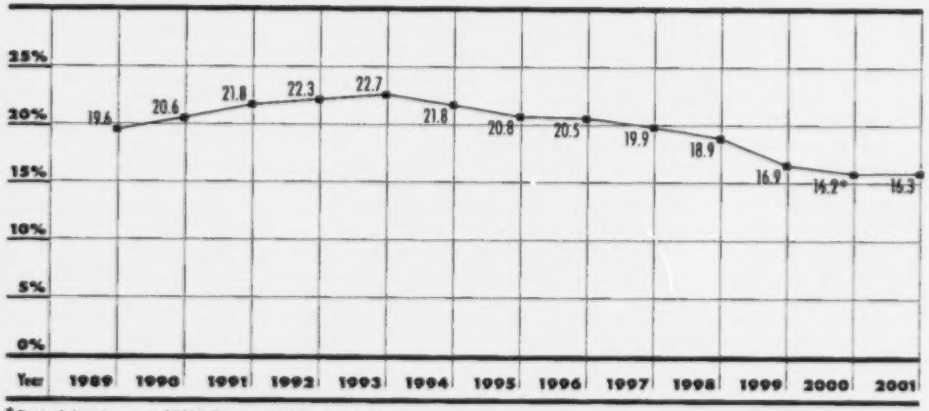


** Poverty is defined in this study as 50 percent of the median disposable income (adjusted) in each country. Data were collected during various years, but primarily during the mid-1990s.*

SOURCE: Jesuit, David, and Timothy Smeeding, 2002, "Poverty Levels in the Developed World," Working Paper No. 321, Luxembourg Income Study, *Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY.*

FIGURE 6

Child Poverty Rate: 1989–2001



** Revised, based on use of 2000 Census population controls.*

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002, "Poverty Status of People, by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001," Historical Poverty Tables, Table 3, available at www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/histpov/hstpov3.html (accessed April 2003).

annual estimates of child poverty for states. The Bureau developed this estimate series to help the U.S. Department of Education distribute roughly $8 billion each year in Title I funds. These estimates also are used to monitor changes in child poverty in connection with the 1996 welfare reform legislation.

While the most recent state-level data from the SAIPE program reflect poverty through 1999, national-level data are available for each year through 2001 from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. Examination of figures for the past decade reveals that the poverty rate for children under age 18 fell dramatically during the mid- to late-1990s. The 2001 child poverty rate of 16.3 percent was up slightly from 2000, the first increase since 1992–93 (see Figure 6). These figures suggest that the benefits of the robust economy of the late 1990s finally reached many, but not all, low-income workers. Despite all of the gains during the 1990s, one out of every six children was poor at the end of the decade, and the child poverty rate actually inched upward between 2000 and 2001.

According to the SAIPE estimates, 17 percent of children were poor in 1999, down slightly from 20 percent in 1989. During that same period, the child poverty rate fell in 45 states, rose in 3 states and the District of Columbia, and was unchanged in 2 other states. In Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia, more than 25 percent of all children were poor in 1999. Among the states, the child poverty rate for 1999 ranged from a low of 8 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 26 percent in Louisiana, Mississippi, and New Mexico.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent

The Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent has risen steadily over the past few decades and is a growing concern among policymakers and the public. The number of families headed by a single parent rose from 7.9 million in 1990 to 9.5 million in 2000.

Much of the public interest is linked to the fact that children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. About two-fifths (39 percent) of children in female-headed families were poor in 2001, compared to 8 percent of children in married-couple families. Only about one-third (36 percent) of female-headed families reported receiving any child support or alimony payments in 2000. Beyond poverty, children in divorced and single-parent families are at increased risk for "low measures of academic achievement (repeated grades, low marks, low class standing); increased likelihood of dropping out of high school; early childbearing; and increased levels of depression, stress, anxiety, and aggression."[125]

In general, research suggests that children benefit when both parents are active in their lives, regardless of marital status.[126] Efforts to encourage the active involvement of divorced and unmarried fathers with their children might benefit from recognizing that many so-called "Dead-Beat Dads" are more fairly characterized as "Dead-Broke Dads." According to an Urban Institute study, nearly 30 percent of the 2.5 million poor noncustodial fathers are incarcerated, while the remainder are either unemployed or earn an average of just $5,600 a year.[127]

Research by Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation has found that nearly two-thirds of poor noncustodial fathers had child support orders for an amount more than half of their monthly income.[128] Results of small-scale pilot programs designed to reach out to these fathers and alleviate the problems of huge child support arrears debt have shown increases in both the dollars received by custodial mothers and the time spent by these fathers with their children.[129]

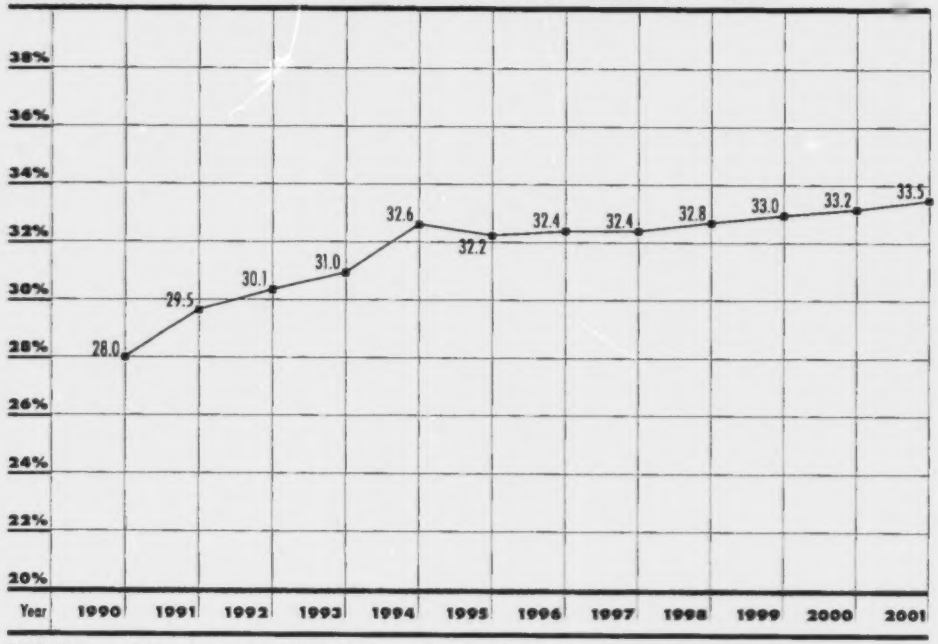
While it is certainly true that the poverty rate for children in single-parent families is much higher than for those in married-couple families, many of the poor children of single parents would remain in or near poverty even if their parents were to marry. Because, on average, unmarried parents are younger and have less education than their married counterparts, research from the Princeton Fragile Families survey has found that even if the unmarried couples with young children in that study were to marry and both partners were to work outside the home, 28 percent would remain at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty level.[130]

It is also important to recognize that marriage is not always a panacea for kids. Stepchildren in married-couple families experience negative child outcomes at about the same rate as children in single-parent families. Therefore, in terms of child outcomes, there is a critical distinction between children growing up in a married-couple family with two biological parents and those growing up in a married-couple family with stepparents. In 2001, 22 percent of children lived with their mother only; 4 percent lived with their father only; and 4 percent lived with neither parent.[131]

A couple of recent signs suggest, however, that the long-term increase may be coming to

FIGURE 7

Percent of Births to Unmarried Women in the United States: 1990–2001



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002, "Birth: Final Data for 2001," National Vital Statistic Reports, Vol. 51, No. 2, Table C.

an end. The divorce rate (number of divorces per 1,000 population) has been falling steadily for more than a decade, and the percent of births occurring to unmarried women nearly stabilized between 1994 and 2001 (see Figure 7). The share of births occurring to unmarried women rose from 28.0 percent in 1990 to 32.6 percent in 1994, but the rate has increased by less than 1 percentage point since 1994.

Implementing governmental efforts to reduce the number of single-parent families continues to be among the most fiercely debated components of social policy, in general, and the welfare reform agenda, in particular. The administration's plans for reauthorization of the welfare reform act include a requirement that states report specifically their activities to promote marriage. Some policy experts propose putting more money into funding experimental programs to encourage marriage for poor parents.[132] Opponents of these provisions cite concern that such incentive programs and media campaigns divert funds from direct support of poor families.

In 2000, there were 9.5 million single-parent families with children. Nationwide, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent increased from 24 percent in 1990 to 28 percent in 2000. During this period, only 2 states—Colorado and Indiana—recorded a decrease in the share of single-parent families. (Maryland and Minnesota showed no change.) At the other end of the spectrum, the share of single-parent families increased by 25 percent or more in 18 states. In 2000, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent ranged from a low of 17 percent in Utah to a high of 36 percent in Louisiana.

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NATIONAL PROFILES

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	63,604,432	72,293,812	8,689,380	14%
Urban*	48,651,099	58,288,110	9,637,011	20%
Rural*	14,953,333	14,005,702	–947,631	–6%

Economic Conditions of Families

Median income of families with children: 2000	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	26%

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 2000	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	25%

Technology/Isolation

Children without Internet access at home: 2000	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	7%

Education

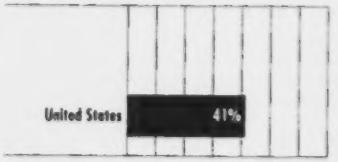
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	36%

Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

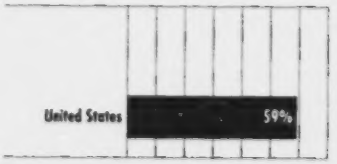
Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	15,251,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000

Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000

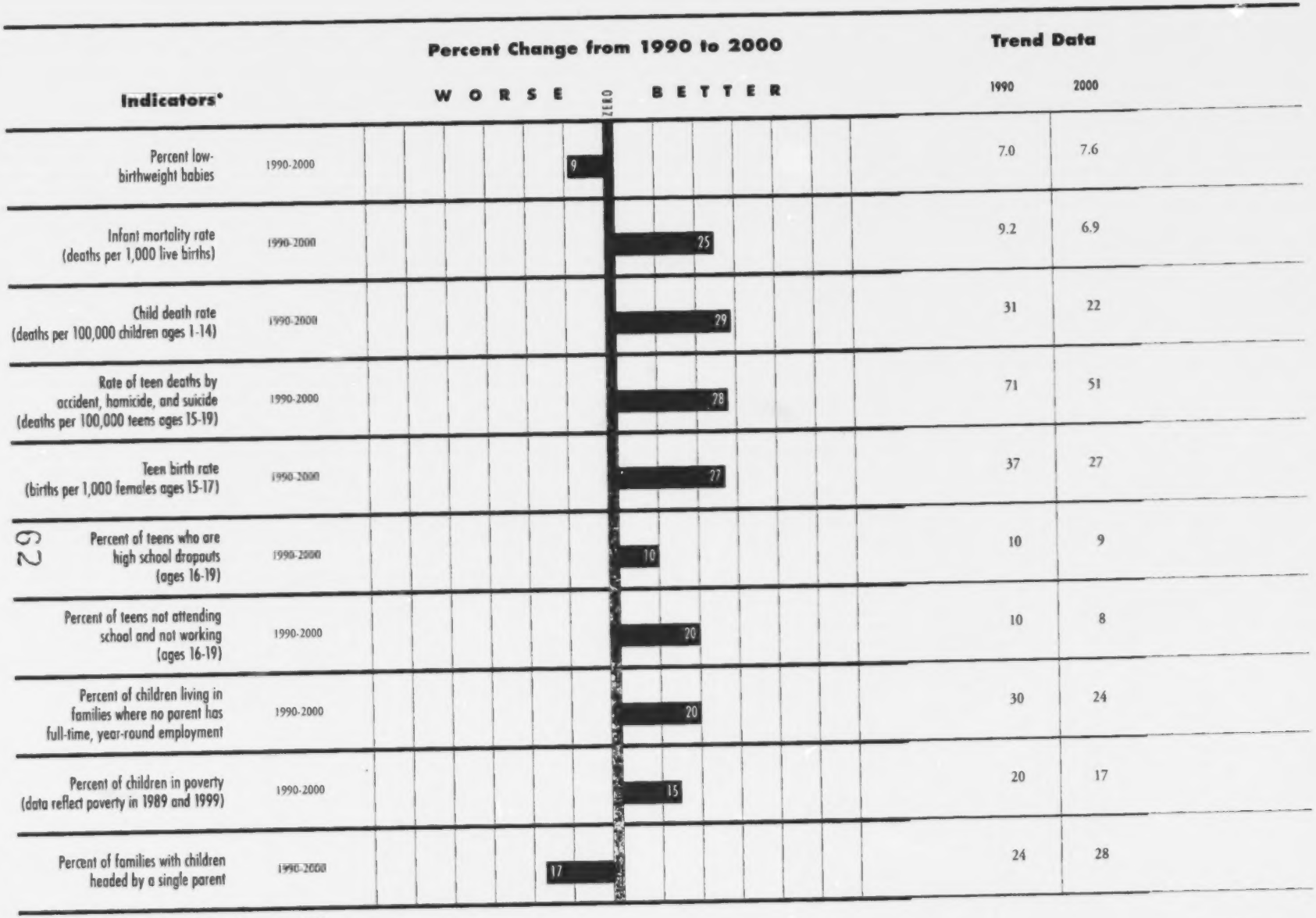


Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



United States Profile

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE / BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	9	7.0	7.6
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	25	9.2	6.9
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	29	31	22
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	28	71	51
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	27	37	27
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	10	10	9
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	20	10	8
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	20	30	24
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	15	20	17
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	17	24	28



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

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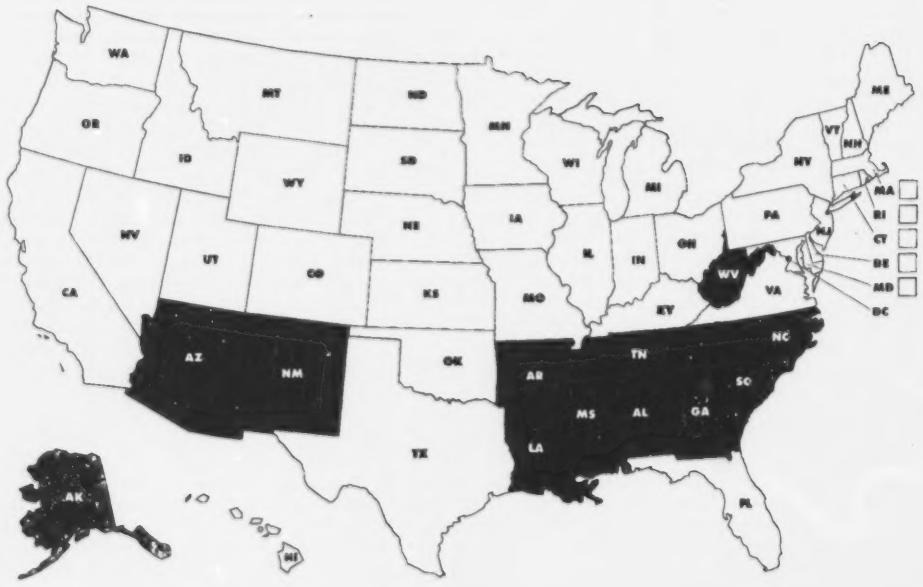
Overall Rank: 2003

Rank	State	Rank	State
1	Minnesota	27	New York
2	New Hampshire	28	Ohio
3	Utah	29	Michigan
4	New Jersey	30	Illinois
5	Iowa	31	Missouri
6	Connecticut	32	Nevada
7	North Dakota	33	Montana
8	Vermont	34	Florida
9	Massachusetts	35	Oklahoma
10	Wisconsin	36	Delaware
11	Nebraska	37	Texas
12	Maine	38	Kentucky
13	Pennsylvania	39	North Carolina
14	Virginia	40	Alaska
15	South Dakota	41	Georgia
16	Maryland	42	South Carolina
17	Washington	43	Tennessee
18	Rhode Island	44	West Virginia
19	Kansas	45	Arizona
20	Indiana	46	New Mexico
21	California	47	Arkansas
22	Hawaii	48	Alabama
23	Idaho	49	Louisiana
24	Wyoming	50	Mississippi
25	Oregon	N.R.	District of Columbia
26	Colorado		

N.R.=Not Ranked



Rank 1–13

Rank 14–25

Rank 26–38

Rank 39–50

A state's Overall Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). The measures are as follows: percent low-birthweight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Percent low-birthweight babies: 2000*

64

More than 20% better than state median (6.0 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (6.1 to 7.5)

Up to 20% worse than state median (7.6 to 9.0)

More than 20% worse than state median (9.1 and higher)

** Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.*

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	5.6	27	Missouri	7.6
1	Oregon	5.6	28	New Jersey	7.7
1	Washington	5.6	28	New York	7.7
4	Maine	6.0	28	Pennsylvania	7.7
5	Iowa	6.1	31	Illinois	7.9
5	Minnesota	6.1	31	Michigan	7.9
5	Vermont	6.1	31	Ohio	7.9
8	California	6.2	31	Virginia	7.9
8	Montana	6.2	35	Florida	8.0
8	South Dakota	6.2	35	New Mexico	8.0
11	New Hampshire	6.3	37	Kentucky	8.2
12	North Dakota	6.4	38	West Virginia	8.3
13	Wisconsin	6.5	38	Wyoming	8.3
14	Utah	6.6	40	Colorado	8.4
15	Idaho	6.7	41	Arkansas	8.6
16	Nebraska	6.8	41	Delaware	8.6
17	Kansas	6.9	41	Georgia	8.6
18	Arizona	7.0	41	Maryland	8.6
19	Massachusetts	7.1	45	North Carolina	8.8
20	Nevada	7.2	46	Tennessee	9.2
20	Rhode Island	7.2	47	Alabama	9.7
22	Connecticut	7.4	47	South Carolina	9.7
22	Indiana	7.4	49	Louisiana	10.3
22	Texas	7.4	50	Mississippi	10.7
25	Hawaii	7.5	N.R.	District of Columbia	11.9
25	Oklahoma	7.5			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

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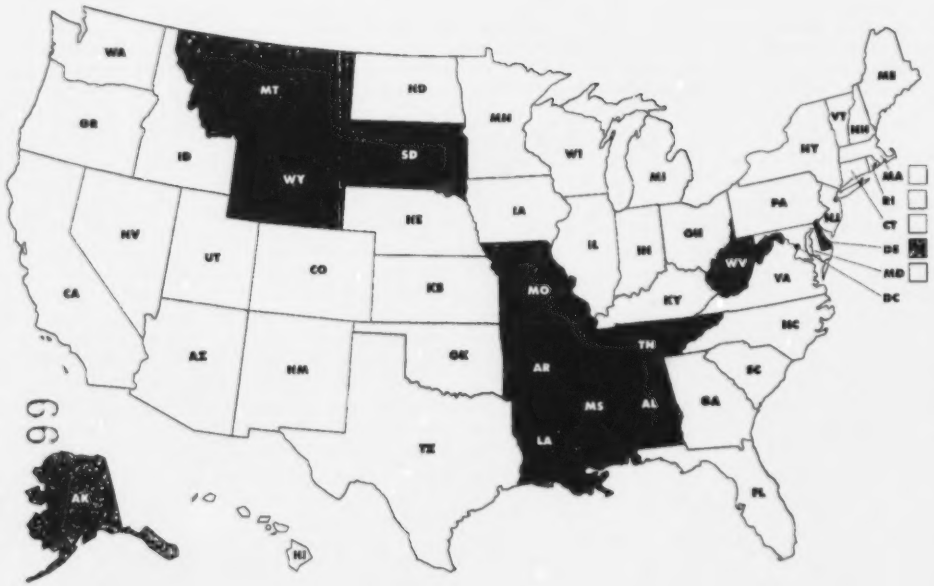
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births): 2000

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	4.6	27	Florida	7.0
2	Maine	4.9	28	Pennsylvania	7.1
3	Utah	5.2	29	Kentucky	7.2
3	Washington	5.2	29	Missouri	7.2
5	California	5.4	31	Nebraska	7.3
6	South Dakota	5.5	32	Idaho	7.5
7	Minnesota	5.6	33	Maryland	7.6
7	Oregon	5.6	33	Ohio	7.6
9	New Hampshire	5.7	33	West Virginia	7.6
9	Texas	5.7	36	Indiana	7.8
11	Vermont	6.0	37	Hawaii	8.1
12	Montana	6.1	37	North Dakota	8.1
13	Colorado	6.2	39	Michigan	8.2
14	New Jersey	6.3	40	Arkansas	8.4
14	Rhode Island	6.3	41	Georgia	8.5
16	New York	6.4	41	Illinois	8.5
17	Iowa	6.5	41	Oklahoma	8.5
17	Nevada	6.5	44	North Carolina	8.6
19	Connecticut	6.6	45	South Carolina	8.7
19	New Mexico	6.6	46	Louisiana	9.0
19	Wisconsin	6.6	47	Tennessee	9.1
22	Arizona	6.7	48	Delaware	9.2
22	Wyoming	6.7	49	Alabama	9.4
24	Alaska	6.8	50	Mississippi	10.7
24	Kansas	6.8	N.R.	District of Columbia	12.0
26	Virginia	6.9			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

- More than 20% better than state median (5.4 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (5.5 to 6.8)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (6.9 to 8.2)
- More than 20% worse than state median (8.3 and higher)

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14): 2000



- More than 20% better than state median (18 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (19 to 22)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (23 to 26)
- More than 20% worse than state median (27 and higher)

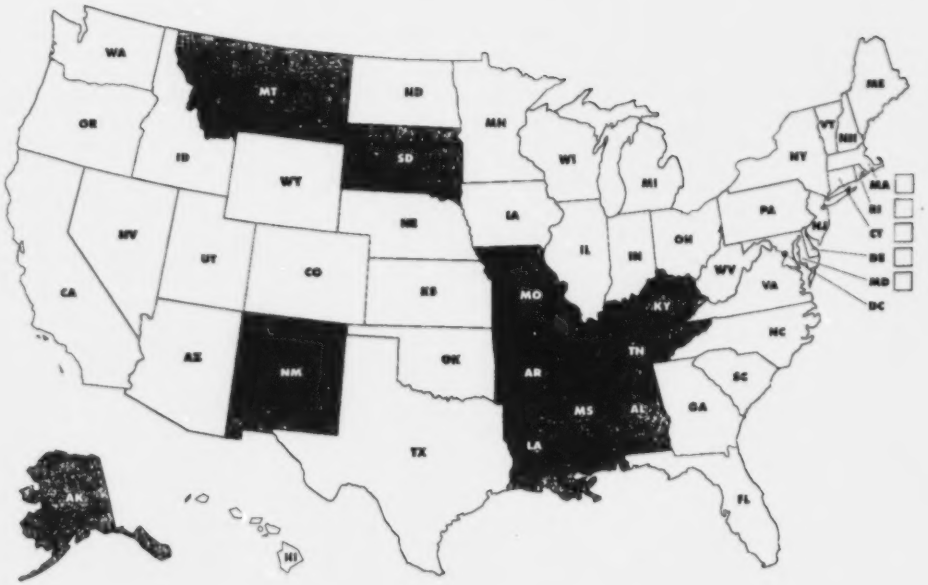
Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	13
2	New Hampshire	14
3	Connecticut	15
3	Hawaii	15
3	Massachusetts	15
3	New Jersey	15
7	New York	17
7	Rhode Island	17
9	Minnesota	18
10	North Dakota	19
10	Washington	19
12	California	20
12	Illinois	20
12	New Mexico	20
12	Pennsylvania	20
12	Utah	20
12	Virginia	20
12	Wisconsin	20
19	Maine	21
19	Maryland	21
19	Oregon	21
22	Colorado	22
22	Idaho	22
22	Iowa	22
22	Michigan	22
22	Nebraska	22
27	Kentucky	23
27	Nevada	23
27	Ohio	23
30	Florida	24
30	North Carolina	24
30	Texas	24
33	Georgia	25
33	Indiana	25
33	Kansas	25
33	Oklahoma	25
33	South Carolina	25
38	Arizona	26
39	Alabama	27
39	Delaware	27
39	Missouri	27
39	Wyoming	27
43	Tennessee	28
44	West Virginia	30
45	Alaska	32
45	Louisiana	32
47	Arkansas	33
47	Montana	33
49	South Dakota	35
50	Mississippi	37
N.R.	District of Columbia	31

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	25	27	Wisconsin	56
2	Hawaii	28	28	Texas	57
3	New York	31	29	Indiana	58
4	Connecticut	32	29	West Virginia	58
4	New Jersey	32	31	Iowa	59
6	New Hampshire	36	32	Nevada	60
7	California	39	32	Wyoming	60
7	North Dakota	39	34	Nebraska	61
9	Ohio	40	35	Oklahoma	62
9	Rhode Island	40	36	Delaware	63
11	Minnesota	44	37	Arizona	65
11	Utah	44	37	Kansas	65
13	Pennsylvania	46	39	South Carolina	66
14	Michigan	47	40	Kentucky	67
15	Colorado	48	40	Louisiana	67
16	Washington	49	42	South Dakota	70
17	Illinois	50	43	Arkansas	71
17	Maine	50	44	Alabama	73
17	Oregon	50	44	Tennessee	73
20	Maryland	51	46	Missouri	74
21	Virginia	52	47	Montana	81
22	Florida	53	48	Mississippi	86
23	Georgia	55	49	New Mexico	88
23	Idaho	55	50	Alaska	128
23	North Carolina	55	N.R.	District of Columbia	98
23	Vermont	55			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

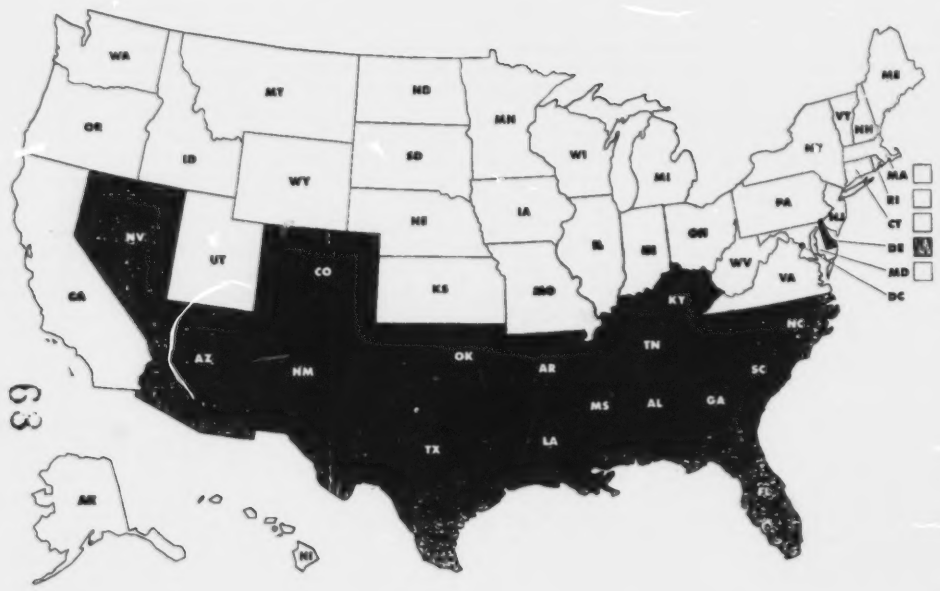
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19): 2000



- More than 20% better than state median (44 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (45 to 55)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (56 to 66)
- More than 20% worse than state median (67 and higher)

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17): 2000



63

More than 20% better than state median (18 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (19 to 23)

Up to 20% worse than state median (24 to 28)

More than 20% worse than state median (29 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	10
1	Vermont	10
3	North Dakota	12
4	Maine	14
5	Massachusetts	15
6	Minnesota	16
7	Connecticut	17
7	New Jersey	17
9	Iowa	18
10	Montana	19
10	Nebraska	19
10	New York	19
10	South Dakota	19
10	Wisconsin	19
10	Wyoming	19
16	Pennsylvania	20
16	Washington	20
18	Idaho	21
18	Rhode Island	21
18	Utah	21
18	Virginia	21
22	Michigan	22
23	Hawaii	23
23	Kansas	23
23	Maryland	23
23	Oregon	23
23	West Virginia	23
28	Alaska	24
28	Ohio	24
30	Indiana	26
31	California	27
31	Missouri	27
33	Illinois	28
34	Delaware	29
34	Florida	29
34	Kentucky	29
37	Colorado	30
38	Oklahoma	33
39	North Carolina	34
39	Tennessee	34
41	Arkansas	35
41	Nevada	35
41	South Carolina	35
44	Alabama	36
44	Georgia	36
44	Louisiana	36
47	New Mexico	39
48	Arizona	41
49	Texas	42
50	Mississippi	44
N.R.	District of Columbia	48

N.R.=Not Ranked.

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69

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19): 2000*

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	North Dakota	4	24	Missouri	9
2	Minnesota	5	24	New York	9
3	Hawaii	6	24	Oklahoma	9
3	Iowa	6	30	Delaware	10
3	Nebraska	6	30	Idaho	10
3	New Jersey	6	30	Illinois	10
7	Connecticut	7	30	Rhode Island	10
7	Maine	7	30	Washington	10
7	Massachusetts	7	35	Alabama	11
7	Pennsylvania	7	35	Georgia	11
7	Vermont	7	35	Mississippi	11
7	Wisconsin	7	35	New Mexico	11
13	Alaska	8	35	North Carolina	11
13	Indiana	8	35	South Carolina	11
13	Kansas	8	35	Tennessee	11
13	Maryland	8	35	West Virginia	11
13	Montana	8	43	Florida	12
13	New Hampshire	8	43	Kentucky	12
13	Ohio	8	43	Louisiana	12
13	South Dakota	8	43	Oregon	12
13	Utah	8	47	Texas	13
13	Virginia	8	48	Colorado	14
13	Wyoming	8	48	Nevada	14
24	Arkansas	9	50	Arizona	17
24	California	9	N.R.	District of Columbia	12
24	Michigan	9			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

More than 20% better than state median (7 and lower)

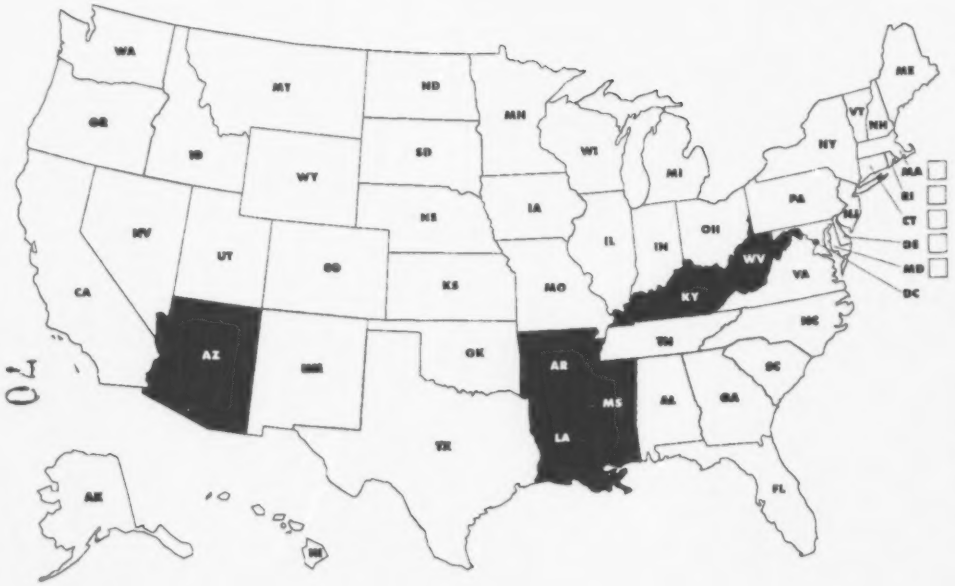
Up to 20% better than state median (8 and 9)

Up to 20% worse than state median (10 and 11)

More than 20% worse than state median (12 and higher)

** Three-year average of data from 1999 through 2001.*

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19): 2000*



- More than 20% better than state median (6 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (7 and 8)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (9 and 10)
- More than 20% worse than state median (11 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate
1	Iowa	4
1	Minnesota	4
3	Connecticut	5
3	Nebraska	5
3	New Hampshire	5
3	North Dakota	5
3	Wisconsin	5
8	Kansas	6
8	Massachusetts	6
8	New Jersey	6
8	Vermont	6
12	Indiana	7
12	Maryland	7
12	Missouri	7
12	Montana	7
12	Ohio	7
12	Pennsylvania	7
12	South Dakota	7
12	Utah	7
12	Virginia	7
21	California	8
21	Florida	8
21	Illinois	8
21	Maine	8
21	Michigan	8
21	New York	8
21	Oklahoma	8
21	Rhode Island	8
21	Washington	8
21	Wyoming	8
31	Delaware	9
31	Idaho	9
31	North Carolina	9
31	Oregon	9
35	Alabama	10
35	Alaska	10
35	Colorado	10
35	Georgia	10
35	Hawaii	10
35	Nevada	10
35	New Mexico	10
35	South Carolina	10
35	Tennessee	10
35	Texas	10
45	Kentucky	11
46	Arizona	12
46	Arkansas	12
46	Louisiana	12
46	Mississippi	12
50	West Virginia	13
N.R.	District of Columbia	13

N.R.=Not Ranked.

** Three-year average of data from 1999 through 2001.*

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Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Iowa	16	25	Maine	24
1	Maryland	16	25	North Carolina	24
1	Minnesota	16	25	Texas	24
4	South Dakota	18	30	Ohio	25
4	Utah	18	30	Tennessee	25
6	Colorado	19	32	Arizona	26
6	Connecticut	19	32	Michigan	26
6	Kansas	19	32	Oklahoma	26
6	Nebraska	19	32	Vermont	26
6	New Jersey	19	36	Mississippi	27
6	Virginia	19	36	South Carolina	27
6	Wisconsin	19	38	Alabama	28
6	Wyoming	19	38	California	28
14	Nevada	20	38	Hawaii	28
14	New Hampshire	20	38	Washington	28
14	Pennsylvania	20	42	Massachusetts	29
17	Delaware	21	42	New York	29
17	Indiana	21	42	Oregon	29
17	Rhode Island	21	45	Arkansas	30
20	Georgia	23	45	New Mexico	30
20	Idaho	23	47	Alaska	31
20	Illinois	23	47	Montana	31
20	Missouri	23	49	Louisiana	32
20	North Dakota	23	49	West Virginia	32
25	Florida	24	N.R.	District of Columbia	37
25	Kentucky	24			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment: 2000*

More than 20% better than state median (19 and lower)

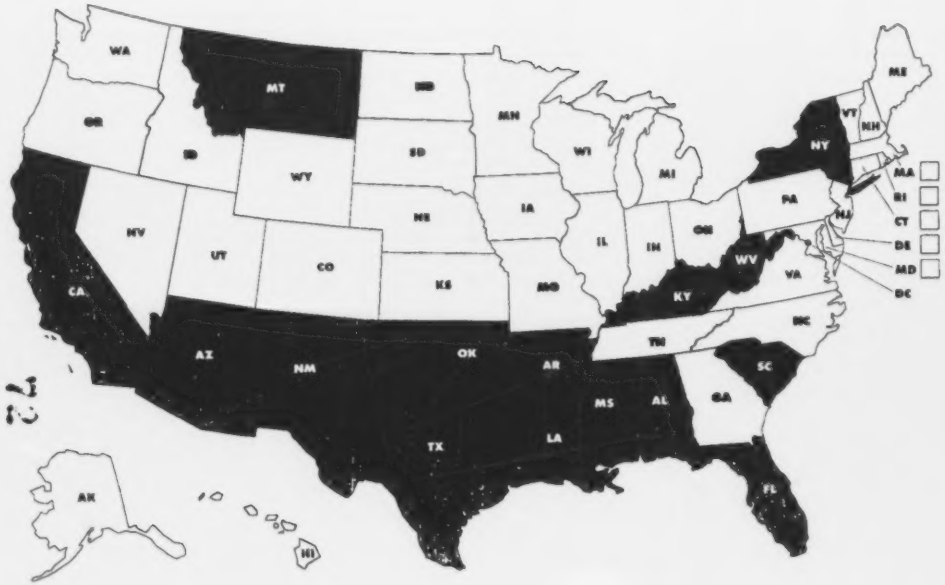
Up to 20% better than state median (20 to 24)

Up to 20% worse than state median (25 to 29)

More than 20% worse than state median (30 and higher)

** Three-year average of data from 1999 through 2001*

Percent of children in poverty: 2000
(data reflect poverty in 1999)



- More than 20% better than state median (12 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (13 to 15)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (16 to 18)
- More than 20% worse than state median (19 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	8
2	Minnesota	9
3	Connecticut	10
3	Maryland	10
3	Utah	10
6	Alaska	11
6	Iowa	11
6	New Jersey	11
6	Wisconsin	11
10	Colorado	12
10	Indiana	12
10	Vermont	12
10	Virginia	12
14	Nebraska	13
14	Washington	13
16	Delaware	14
16	Kansas	14
16	Michigan	14
16	Pennsylvania	14
20	Hawaii	15
20	Illinois	15
20	Maine	15
20	Massachusetts	15
20	Nevada	15
20	South Dakota	15
20	Wyoming	15
27	North Dakota	16
27	Ohio	16
27	Oregon	16
27	Rhode Island	16
31	Idaho	17
31	Missouri	17
31	North Carolina	17
34	Georgia	18
34	Tennessee	18
36	Arizona	19
36	Florida	19
36	South Carolina	19
39	California	20
39	Kentucky	20
39	Montana	20
39	Oklahoma	20
43	New York	21
44	Alabama	22
44	Arkansas	22
44	Texas	22
47	West Virginia	24
48	Louisiana	26
48	Mississippi	26
48	New Mexico	26
N.R.	District of Columbia	29

N.R.=Not Ranked

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Percent of families with children headed by a single parent: 2000*

Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	17
2	Minnesota	21
3	Colorado	23
3	Idaho	23
3	New Jersey	23
6	Indiana	24
6	Iowa	24
6	South Dakota	24
9	Nebraska	25
9	New Hampshire	25
9	North Dakota	25
9	Pennsylvania	25
13	California	26
13	Connecticut	26
13	Oklahoma	26
13	Wisconsin	26
13	Wyoming	26
18	Kansas	27
18	Kentucky	27
18	Maine	27
18	Massachusetts	27
18	Texas	27
18	Virginia	27
24	Arkansas	28
24	Illinois	28
24	Maryland	28
24	Michigan	28
24	Missouri	28
24	Oregon	28
24	Vermont	28
24	West Virginia	28
32	Hawaii	29
32	Nevada	29
32	North Carolina	29
32	Rhode Island	29
32	South Carolina	29
32	Tennessee	29
38	Alabama	30
38	Alaska	30
38	Arizona	30
38	Delaware	30
38	Florida	30
38	Georgia	30
38	Montana	30
38	Ohio	30
38	Washington	30
47	New York	31
48	Mississippi	34
48	New Mexico	34
50	Louisiana	36
N.R.	District of Columbia	57

N.R.=Not Ranked.

- More than 20% better than state median (22 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (23 to 28)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (29 to 34)
- More than 20% worse than state median (35 and higher)

** Three-year average of data from 1999 through 2001.*

STATE PROFILES

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,058,788	1,123,422	64,634	6%
Urban*	707,175	785,728	78,553	11%
Rural*	351,613	337,694	-13,919	-4%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$40,900	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	9%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	36%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	27%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	9%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	85%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	30%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	17%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	25%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	34%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	60%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	6%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	5%	7%

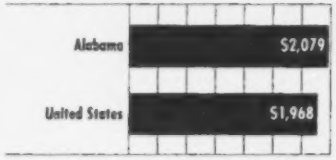
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	49%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	41%	36%

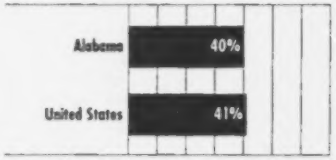
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 376,000

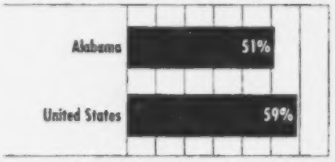
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Alabama

AL

Overall Rank [48]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	15	STATE	8.4	9.7	[47]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	13	STATE	10.8	9.4	[49]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	31	STATE	39	27	[39]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	28	STATE	101	73	[44]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	23	STATE	47	36	[44]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	27	STATE	15	11	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	23	STATE	13	10	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	24	STATE	37	28	[38]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	8	STATE	24	22	[44]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	25	STATE	24	30	[38]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	172,344	190,717	18,373	11%
Urban*	66,688	75,871	9,183	14%
Rural*	105,656	114,846	9,190	9%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$54,600	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	33%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	29%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	15%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	75%	79%

** Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	12%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	19%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	9%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	17%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	39%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	4%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	5%	7%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	40%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	N.A.	36%

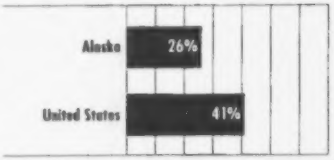
N.A. =Not Available.

Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

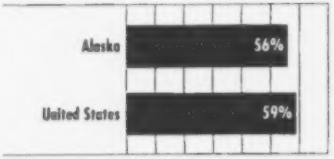
Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	23,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000

Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Alaska

AK

Overall Rank [40]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	17	STATE 4.8 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 5.6 / NATIONAL 7.6	[1]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	35	STATE 10.5 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 6.8 / NATIONAL 6.9	[24]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	22	STATE 41 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 32 / NATIONAL 22	[45]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	32	STATE 97 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 128 / NATIONAL 51	[50]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	23	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 27	[28]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 9	[13]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	9	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 8	[35]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	16	STATE 37 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 24	[47]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	27	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 17	[6]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	15	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 28	[38]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	981,119	1,366,947	385,828	39%
Urban*	753,598	1,196,536	442,938	59%
Rural*	227,521	170,411	–57,110	–25%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$43,500	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	9%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	29%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	22%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	18%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	74%	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	33%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	15%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	10%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	42%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	59%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	4%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	7%	7%

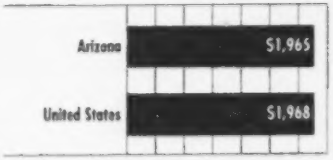
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	40%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	43%	36%

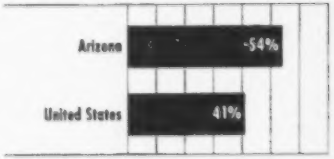
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	272,000

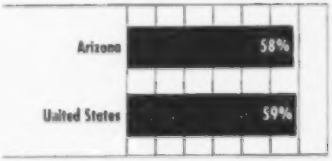
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Arizona

AZ

Overall Rank [45]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← AZ → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	9	STATE 6.4 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 7.0 / NATIONAL 7.6	[18]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	24	STATE 8.8 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 6.7 / NATIONAL 6.9	[22]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	21	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 22	[38]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	13	STATE 75 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 65 / NATIONAL 51	[37]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	15	STATE 48 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 41 / NATIONAL 27	[48]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	13	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 17 / NATIONAL 9	[50]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	8	STATE 13 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 8	[46]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	13	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	[32]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	17	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 17	[36]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	25	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 28	[38]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	621,131	680,369	59,238	10%
Urban*	253,519	343,500	89,981	35%
Rural*	367,612	336,869	-30,743	-8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$35,800	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	9%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	41%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	27%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	12%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	74%	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	30%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	12%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	19%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 34.7%): 2000	21%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	66%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	6%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	5%	7%

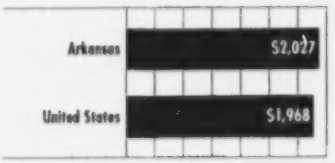
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	45%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	38%	36%

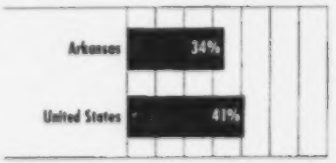
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 208,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001

Arkansas

AR

Overall Rank [47]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	-5	STATE 8.2	8.6	[41]
			NATIONAL 7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	9	STATE 9.2	8.4	[40]
			NATIONAL 9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	13	STATE 38	33	[47]
			NATIONAL 31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	12	STATE 81	71	[43]
			NATIONAL 71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	30	STATE 50	35	[41]
			NATIONAL 37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	18	STATE 11	9	[24]
			NATIONAL 10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	8	STATE 13	12	[46]
			NATIONAL 10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	3	STATE 31	30	[45]
			NATIONAL 30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	8	STATE 24	22	[44]
			NATIONAL 20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	-22	STATE 23	28	[24]
			NATIONAL 24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	7,750,725	9,249,829	1,499,104	19%
Urban*	7,414,764	8,959,231	1,544,467	21%
Rural*	335,961	290,598	-45,363	-14%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$50,000	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	29%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	20%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	16%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	77%	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	33%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	20%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	9%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	27%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	56%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	2%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	6%	7%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	46%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	53%	36%

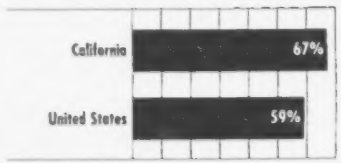
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 1,757,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000

Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000

Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



California

CA

Overall Rank [21]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← 0% → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figure)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	7	STATE 5.8	STATE 6.2	[8]
			NATIONAL 7.0	NATIONAL 7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	32	STATE 7.9	STATE 5.4	[5]
			NATIONAL 9.2	NATIONAL 6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	33	STATE 30	STATE 20	[12]
			NATIONAL 31	NATIONAL 22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	46	STATE 72	STATE 39	[7]
			NATIONAL 71	NATIONAL 51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	40	STATE 45	STATE 27	[31]
			NATIONAL 37	NATIONAL 27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	31	STATE 13	STATE 9	[24]
			NATIONAL 10	NATIONAL 9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	27	STATE 11	STATE 8	[21]
			NATIONAL 10	NATIONAL 8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	20	STATE 35	STATE 28	[38]
			NATIONAL 30	NATIONAL 24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	5	STATE 21	STATE 20	[39]
			NATIONAL 20	NATIONAL 17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	4	STATE 25	STATE 26	[13]
			NATIONAL 24	NATIONAL 28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	861,266	1,100,795	239,529	28%
Urban*	698,786	930,757	231,971	33%
Rural*	162,480	170,038	7,558	5%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$59,100	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	37%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	20%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	14%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	77%	79%

** Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	11%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	4%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	7%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	33%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	43%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	1%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	2%	7%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	50%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	N.A.	36%

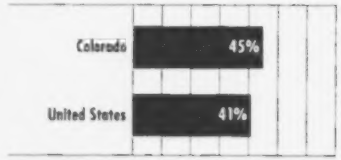
N.A.=Not Available

Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

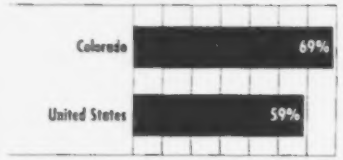
Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	167,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000

Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Colorado

Overall Rank [26]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← 0% → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	5	STATE 8.0 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.4 / NATIONAL 7.6	[40]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	30	STATE 8.8 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 6.2 / NATIONAL 6.9	[13]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	15	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 22	[22]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	29	STATE 68 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 48 / NATIONAL 51	[15]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	9	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 27	[37]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	40	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 9	[48]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	11	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 8	[35]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	24	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 24	[6]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	33	STATE 18 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 17	[10]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	12	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 28	[3]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	749,581	841,688	92,107	12%
Urban*	693,182	806,023	112,841	16%
Rural*	56,399	35,665	-20,734	-37%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$66,100	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	39%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	25%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	7%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	86%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	13%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	9%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	23%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	17%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	41%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	1%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	7%	7%

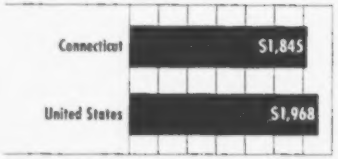
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	61%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	25%	36%

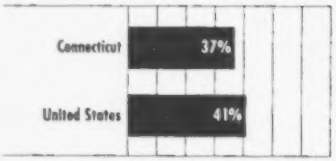
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000: 109,000

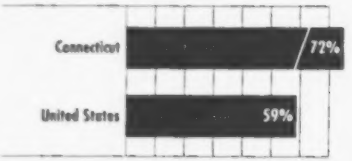
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Connecticut

Overall Rank [6]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	-12	STATE 6.6 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 7.4 / NATIONAL 7.6	[22]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	16	STATE 7.9 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 6.6 / NATIONAL 6.9	[19]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	32	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 22	[3]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	37	STATE 51 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 32 / NATIONAL 51	[4]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	35	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 17 / NATIONAL 27	[7]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	13	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	29	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 5 / NATIONAL 8	[3]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	14	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 24	[6]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	9	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 17	[3]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	-18	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 28	[13]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
Total	163,341	194,587	31,246	19%
Urban*	106,079	159,282	53,203	50%
Rural*	57,262	35,305	-21,957	-38%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 2000	$55,500	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	5%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	41%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	34%	26%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 2000	7%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	81%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	State	National
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	8%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	6%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	20%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	30%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	State	National
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	48%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	2%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	7%	7%

Education

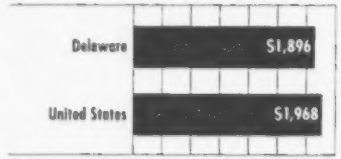
	State	National
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	54%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	N.A.	36%

N.A.=Not Available.

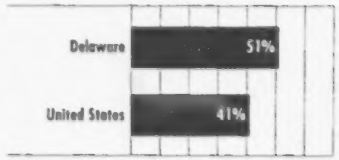
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	39,000

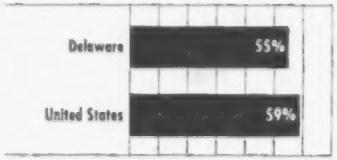
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Delaware

DE

Overall Rank [36]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	-13	STATE 7.6 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.6 / NATIONAL 7.6	[41]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	9	STATE 10.1 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 9.2 / NATIONAL 6.9	[48]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	27	STATE 37 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 22	[39]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	-5	STATE 60 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 63 / NATIONAL 51	[36]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	24	STATE 38 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 27	[34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 9	[30]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	-13	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 8	[31]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	19	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 24	[17]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	0	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 17	[16]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	-15	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 28	[38]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
Total	117,092	114,992	-2,100	-2%
Urban*	117,092	114,992	-2,100	-2%
Rural*	0	0	0	0%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 2000	$35,900	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	17%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	16%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	29%	26%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 2000	12%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	76%	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	State	National
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	62%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	58%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	81%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	37%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	State	National
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	72%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	4%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	35%	7%

Education

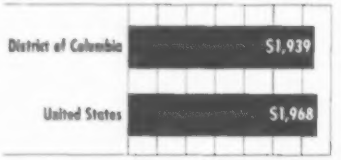
	State	National
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	67%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	N.A.	36%

N.A.=Not Available.

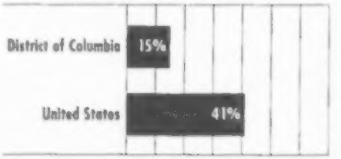
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	40,000

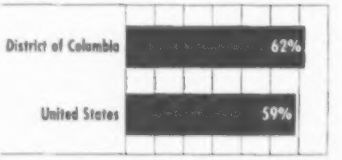
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



District of Columbia

DC

Overall Rank [N.R.]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	21	STATE 15.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 11.9 / NATIONAL 7.6	[N.R.]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	42	STATE 20.7 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 12.0 / NATIONAL 6.9	[N.R.]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	39	STATE 51 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 22	[N.R.]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	52	STATE 206 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 98 / NATIONAL 51	[N.R.]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	45	STATE 88 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 48 / NATIONAL 27	[N.R.]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	25	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 9	[N.R.]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	7	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 13 / NATIONAL 8	[N.R.]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	16	STATE 44 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 37 / NATIONAL 24	[N.R.]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	21	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 17	[N.R.]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	4	STATE 55 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 57 / NATIONAL 28	[N.R.]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	2,866,237	3,646,340	780,103	27%
Urban*	2,605,977	3,398,094	792,117	30%
Rural*	260,260	248,246	-12,014	-5%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$43,600	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	8%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	33%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	28%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	16%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	79%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	23%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	14%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	20%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	32%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	48%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	3%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	5%	7%

Education

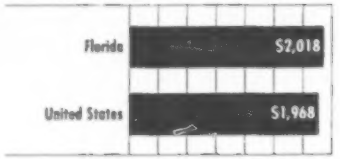
	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	55%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	N.A.	36%

N.A.=Not Available

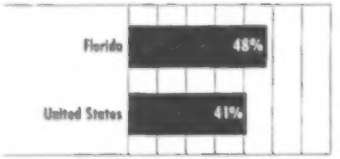
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	1,023,000

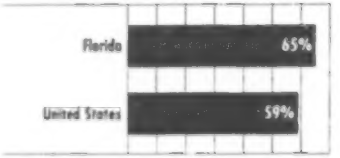
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Florida

FL

Overall Rank [34]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← 0% → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	8	STATE	7.4	8.0	[35]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	27	STATE	9.6	7.0	[27]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	35	STATE	37	24	[30]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	29	STATE	75	53	[22]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	36	STATE	45	29	[34]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	8	STATE	13	12	[43]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	27	STATE	11	8	[21]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	27	STATE	33	24	[25]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	10	STATE	21	19	[36]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	11	STATE	27	30	[38]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,727,303	2,169,234	441,931	26%
Urban*	1,106,363	1,505,537	399,174	36%
Rural*	620,940	663,697	42,757	7%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$44,800	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	8%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	34%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	28%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	12%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	81%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	24%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	11%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	27%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	40%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	59%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	5%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	5%	7%

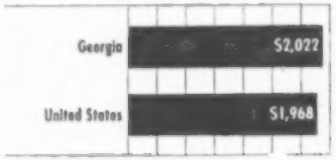
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	56%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	42%	36%

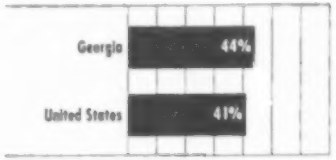
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 604,000

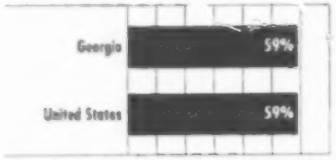
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Georgia

GA

Overall Rank [41]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	1	STATE	8.7	8.6	[41]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	31	STATE	12.4	8.5	[41]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	31	STATE	36	25	[33]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	26	STATE	74	55	[23]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	28	STATE	50	36	[44]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	8	STATE	12	11	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	17	STATE	12	10	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	21	STATE	29	23	[20]
			NATIONAL	30	2[illegible]	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	14	STATE	21	18	[34]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	15	STATE	26	30	[38]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	280,126	295,767	15,641	6%
Urban*	204,613	208,758	4,145	2%
Rural*	75,513	87,009	11,496	15%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$52,300	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	5%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	28%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	23%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	9%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	73%	79%

** Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	16%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	14%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	5%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	5%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	47%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	3%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	4%	7%

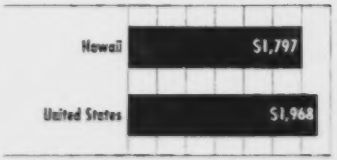
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	50%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	49%	36%

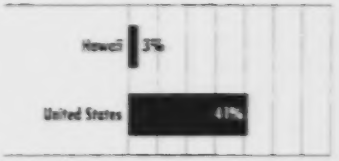
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	49,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001

Hawaii

HI

Overall Rank [22]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	-6	STATE	7.1	7.5	[25]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	-21	STATE	6.7	8.1	[37]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	42	STATE	26	15	[3]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	45	STATE	51	28	[2]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	28	STATE	32	23	[23]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	14	STATE	7	6	[3]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0	STATE	10	10	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	-12	STATE	25	28	[38]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	0	STATE	15	15	[20]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	-38	STATE	21	29	[32]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	308,405	369,030	60,625	20%
Urban*	58,243	143,989	85,746	147%
Rural*	250,162	225,041	-25,121	-10%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$44,800	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	7%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	51%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	27%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	16%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	75%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	9%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	5%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	2%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	17%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	52%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	4%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	2%	7%

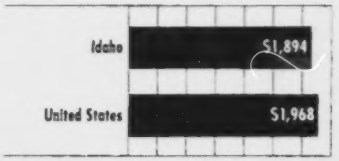
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	37%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	28%	36%

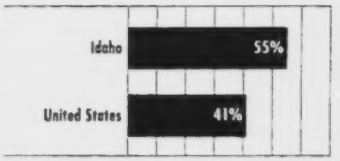
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 65,000

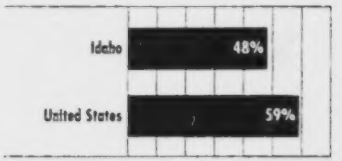
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Idaho

ID

Overall Rank [23]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	-18		STATE 5.7 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 6.7 / NATIONAL 7.6	[15]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000		14	STATE 8.7 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.5 / NATIONAL 6.9	[32]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000		37	STATE 35 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 22	[22]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000		35	STATE 85 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 55 / NATIONAL 51	[23]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000		19	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 27	[18]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000		9	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 9	[30]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000		10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 8	[31]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000		8	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 24	[20]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000		11	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 17 / NATIONAL 17	[31]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	-21		STATE 19 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 28	[3]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
Total	2,946,366	3,245,451	299,085	10%
Urban*	2,453,044	2,799,399	346,355	14%
Rural*	493,322	446,052	-47,270	-10%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 2000	$56,400	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	8%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	30%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	24%	26%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 2000	11%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	76%	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	State	National
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	18%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	15%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	18%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	25%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	State	National
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	54%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	4%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	8%	7%

Education

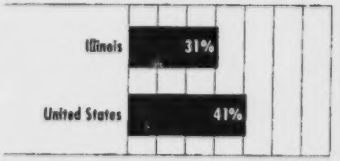
	State	National
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	53%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	32%	36%

Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

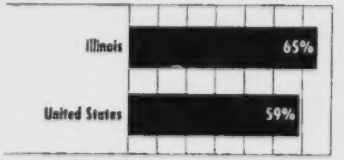
Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 599,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000

Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Illinois

IL

Overall Rank [30]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	4	STATE	7.6	7.9	[31]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	21	STATE	10.7	8.5	[41]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	31	STATE	29	20	[12]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	32	STATE	73	50	[17]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	30	STATE	40	28	[33]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	9	STATE	11	10	[30]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	27	STATE	11	8	[21]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	23	STATE	30	23	[20]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	17	STATE	18	15	[20]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	8	STATE	26	28	[24]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,455,964	1,574,396	118,432	8%
Urban*	987,900	1,137,220	149,320	15%
Rural*	468,064	437,176	-30,888	-7%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$52,000	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	5%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	55%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	28%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	11%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	76%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	12%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	6%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	16%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	24%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	51%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	6%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	6%	7%

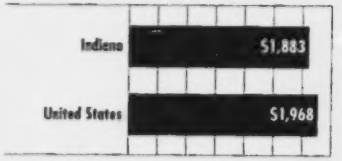
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	40%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	25%	36%

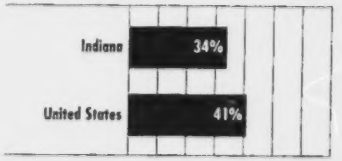
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	289,000

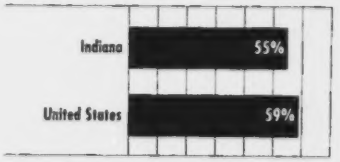
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Indiana

IN

Overall Rank [20]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	-12	STATE	6.6	7.4	[22]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	19	STATE	9.6	7.8	[36]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	17	STATE	30	25	[33]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	6	STATE	62	58	[29]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	26	STATE	35	26	[30]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	20	STATE	10	8	[13]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	30	STATE	10	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	28	STATE	29	21	[17]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	20	STATE	15	12	[10]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	-8	STATE	26	24	[6]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.* ▩ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	718,880	733,638	14,758	2%
Urban*	315,078	335,048	19,970	6%
Rural*	403,802	398,590	-5,212	-1%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$52,400	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	3%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	44%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	36%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	6%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	80%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	5%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	3%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	6%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	12%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	49%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	2%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	2%	7%

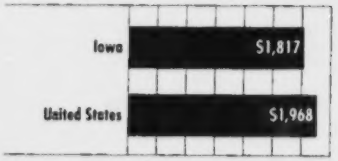
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	45%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	19%	36%

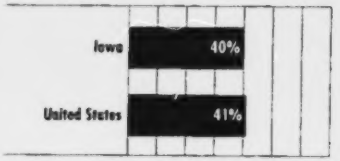
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	111,000

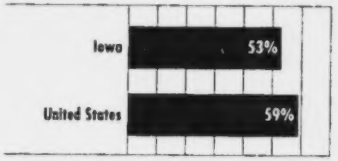
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Iowa

IA

Overall Rank [5]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	13	STATE 5.4 / NATIONAL 7.0	6.1 / 7.6	[5]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	20	STATE 8.1 / NATIONAL 9.2	6.5 / 6.9	[17]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	15	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 31	22 / 22	[22]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	2	STATE 58 / NATIONAL 71	59 / 51	[31]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	10	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 37	18 / 27	[9]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0	STATE 6 / NATIONAL 10	6 / 9	[3]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	43	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	4 / 8	[1]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	0	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 30	16 / 24	[1]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	27	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	11 / 17	[6]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	20	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 24	24 / 28	[6]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	661,614	712,993	51,379	8%
Urban*	358,020	409,879	51,859	14%
Rural*	303,594	303,114	-480	less than -0.5%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$49,400	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	5%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	51%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	32%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	11%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	77%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	11%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	5%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	7%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	18%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	46%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	2%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	2%	7%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	47%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	N.A.	36%

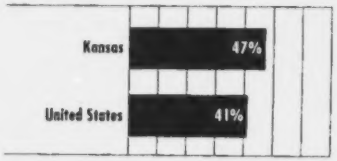
N.A.=Not Available.

Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

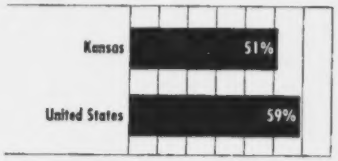
Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	114,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000

Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Kansas

KS

Overall Rank [19]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	11	STATE	6.2	6.9	[17]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	19	STATE	8.4	6.8	[24]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	14	STATE	29	25	[33]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	10	STATE	72	65	[37]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	23	STATE	30	23	[23]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	33	STATE	6	8	[13]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	14	STATE	7	6	[8]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	0	STATE	19	19	[6]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	13	STATE	16	14	[16]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	29	STATE	21	27	[18]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	954,094	994,818	40,724	4%
Urban*	435,034	487,802	52,768	12%
Rural*	519,060	507,016	-12,044	-2%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$43,300	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	47%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	27%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	10%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	80%	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	34%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	20%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	12%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	33%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	51%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	5%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	4%	7%

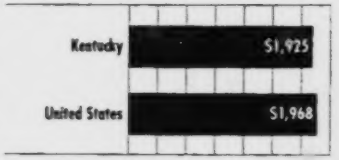
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	44%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	30%	36%

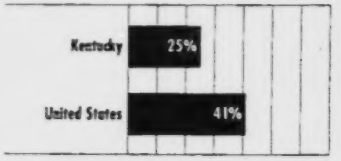
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	239,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001

Kentucky

KY

Overall Rank [38]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	-15		STATE 7.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.2 / NATIONAL 7.6	[37]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000		15	STATE 8.5 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.2 / NATIONAL 6.9	[29]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000		21	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 22	[27]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000		11	STATE 75 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 67 / NATIONAL 51	[40]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000		29	STATE 41 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 27	[34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0		STATE 12 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 9	[43]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000		21	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 8	[45]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000		31	STATE 35 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 24	[25]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000		20	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 17	[39]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	-17		STATE 23 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 28	[18]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,227,269	1,219,799	-7,470	-1%
Urban*	841,792	918,835	77,043	9%
Rural*	385,477	300,964	-84,513	-22%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$36,900	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	12%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	31%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	23%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	18%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	70%	79%

** Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	48%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	27%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	34%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	31%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	64%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	7%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	11%	7%

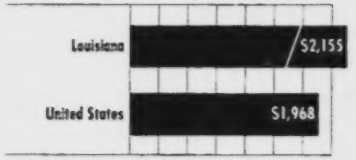
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	56%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	47%	36%

Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	412,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



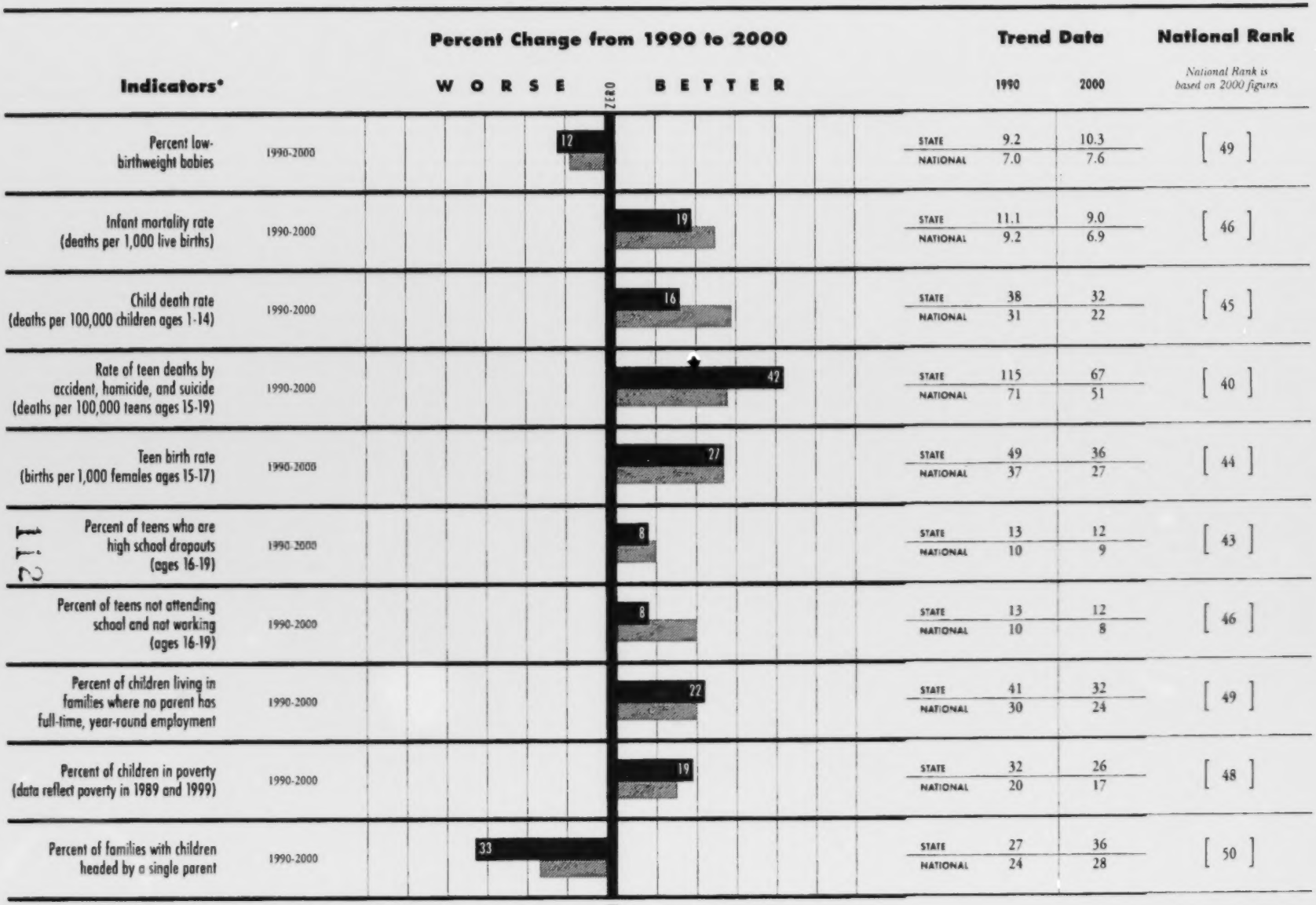
Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000

Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001

Louisiana

LA

Overall Rank [49]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	309,002	301,238	-7,764	-3%
Urban*	103,653	108,459	4,806	5%
Rural*	205,349	192,779	-12,570	-6%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$47,800	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	7%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	53%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	36%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	7%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	83%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	8%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	3%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	6%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	6%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	42%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	less than 0.5%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	1%	7%

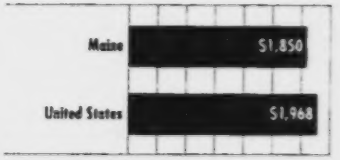
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	44%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	18%	36%

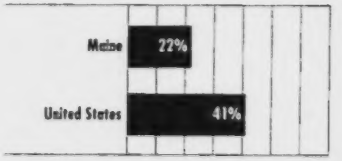
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	58,000

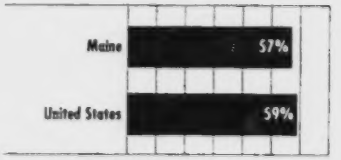
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Maine

ME

Overall Rank [12]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	18		STATE 5.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 6.0 / NATIONAL 7.6	[4]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	21		STATE 6.2 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 4.9 / NATIONAL 6.9	[2]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	22		STATE 27 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 22	[19]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	17		STATE 60 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 50 / NATIONAL 51	[17]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	39		STATE 23 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 27	[4]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0		STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0		STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 8	[21]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	14		STATE 28 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 24	[25]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	6		STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 17	[20]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	35		STATE 20 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 28	[18]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,162,241	1,356,172	193,931	17%
Urban*	1,078,279	1,263,067	184,788	17%
Rural*	83,962	93,105	9,143	11%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$68,500	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	3%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	46%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	38%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	9%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	80%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	10%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	9%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	24%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	20%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	43%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	4%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	8%	7%

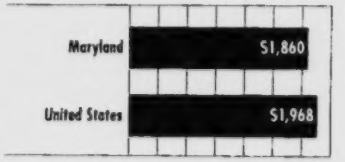
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	58%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	39%	36%

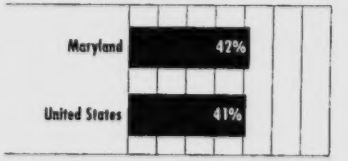
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	248,000

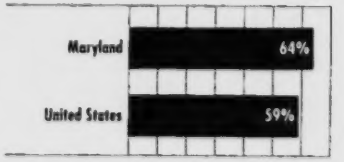
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



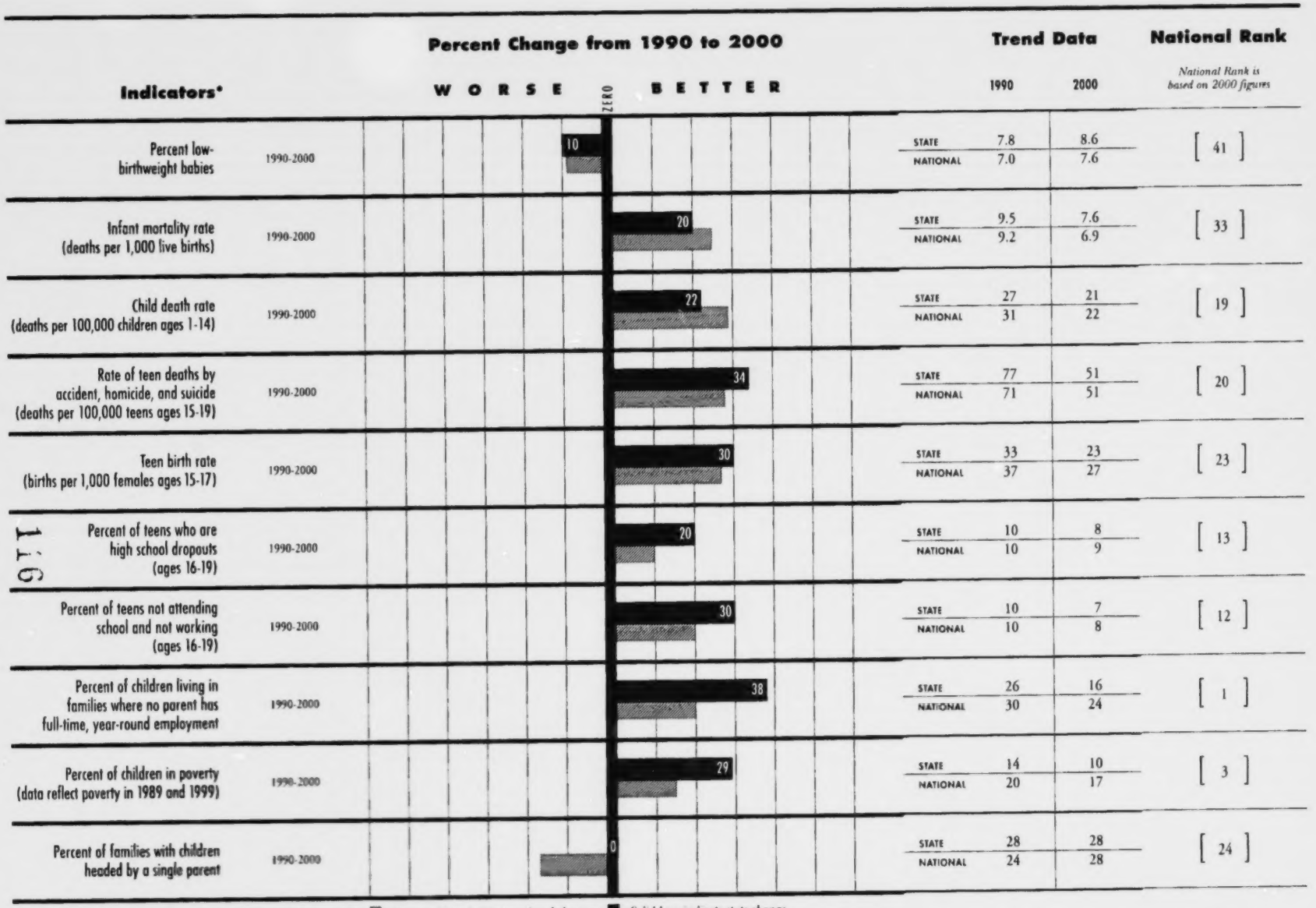
Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Maryland

MD

Overall Rank [16]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	STATE 7.8 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.6 / NATIONAL 7.6	[41]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	STATE 9.5 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.6 / NATIONAL 6.9	[33]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 22	[19]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	STATE 77 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 51 / NATIONAL 51	[20]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 27	[23]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 9	[13]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 8	[12]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 24	[1]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 17	[3]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 28	[24]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,353,075	1,500,064	146,989	11%
Urban*	1,182,736	1,443,952	261,216	22%
Rural*	170,339	56,112	-114,227	-67%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$60,400	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	32%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	21%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	8%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	82%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	16%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	10%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	21%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	15%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	43%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	1%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	7%	7%

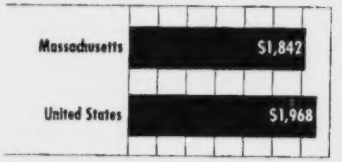
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	60%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	19%	36%

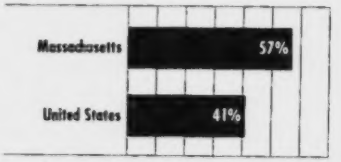
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	195,000

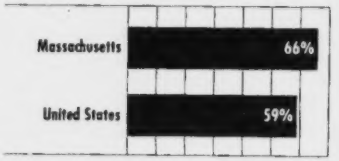
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Massachusetts

MA

Overall Rank [9]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	-20	STATE	5.9	7.1	[19]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	34	STATE	7.0	4.6	[1]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	25	STATE	20	15	[3]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	48	STATE	48	25	[1]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	38	STATE	24	15	[5]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	22	STATE	9	7	[7]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	25	STATE	8	6	[8]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	9	STATE	32	29	[42]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	-7	STATE	14	15	[20]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	-4	STATE	26	27	[18]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	2,458,765	2,595,767	137,002	6%
Urban*	1,960,383	2,159,779	199,396	10%
Rural*	498,382	435,988	–62,394	–13%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$58,100	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	33%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	28%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	8%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	75%	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	17%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	16%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	21%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	20%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	49%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	4%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	4%	7%

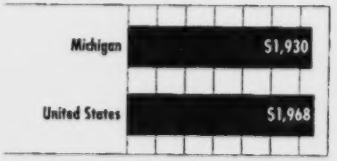
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	49%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	29%	36%

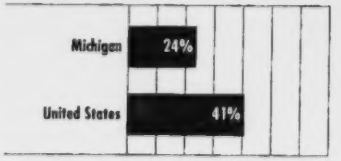
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 431,000

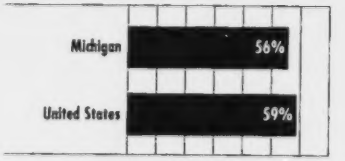
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Michigan

MI

Overall Rank [29]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	-4	STATE	7.6	7.9	[31]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	23	STATE	10.7	8.2	[39]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	27	STATE	30	22	[22]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	35	STATE	72	47	[14]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	39	STATE	36	22	[22]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0	STATE	9	9	[24]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	20	STATE	10	8	[21]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	26	STATE	35	26	[32]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	26	STATE	19	14	[16]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	-8	STATE	26	28	[24]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,166,783	1,286,894	120,111	10%
Urban*	777,997	914,988	136,991	18%
Rural*	388,786	371,906	–16,880	–4%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$62,900	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	3%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	45%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	32%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	7%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	81%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	8%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	3%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	10%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	10%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	43%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	1%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	3%	7%

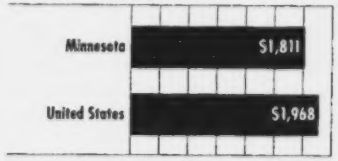
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	45%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	22%	36%

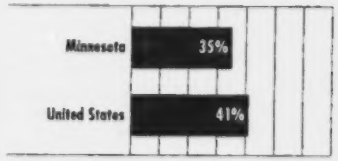
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	158,000

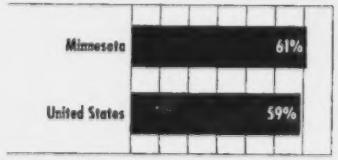
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



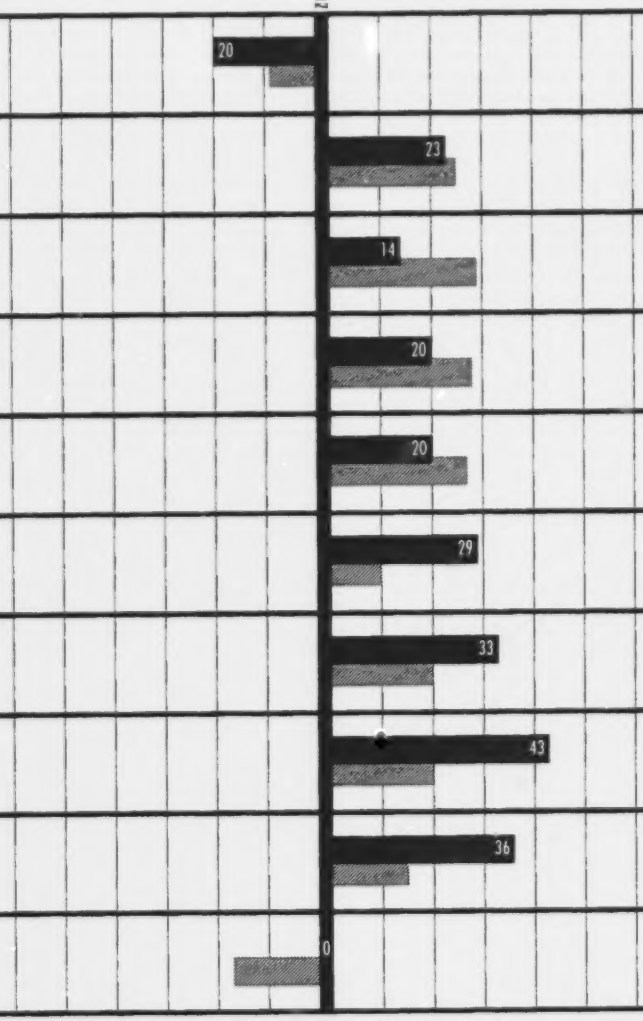
Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Minnesota

MN

Overall Rank [1]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	STATE 5.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 6.1 / NATIONAL 7.6	[5]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	STATE 7.3 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 5.6 / NATIONAL 6.9	[7]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 18 / NATIONAL 22	[9]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	STATE 55 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 44 / NATIONAL 51	[11]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 27	[6]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 5 / NATIONAL 9	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	STATE 6 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 4 / NATIONAL 8	[1]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 24	[1]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 17	[2]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 28	[2]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	746,761	775,187	28,426	4%
Urban*	218,997	276,793	57,796	26%
Rural*	527,764	498,394	-29,370	-6%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$37,800	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	10%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	35%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	34%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	12%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	85%	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	49%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	24%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	36%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	35%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	68%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	7%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	8%	7%

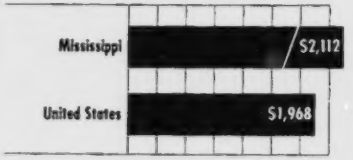
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	52%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	53%	36%

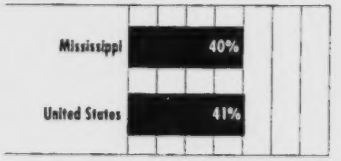
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	301,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001

Mississippi

Overall Rank [50]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	-11	STATE	9.6	10.7	[50]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	12	STATE	12.1	10.7	[50]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	18	STATE	45	37	[50]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	14	STATE	100	86	[48]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	23	STATE	57	44	[50]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	-10	STATE	10	11	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	8	STATE	13	12	[46]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	31	STATE	39	27	[36]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	24	STATE	34	26	[48]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	-21	STATE	28	34	[48]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,314,826	1,427,692	112,866	9%
Urban*	874,913	980,411	105,498	12%
Rural*	439,913	447,281	7,368	2%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$52,700	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	7%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	36%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	33%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	6%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	79%	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	19%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	8%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	17%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	27%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	48%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	3%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	5%	7%

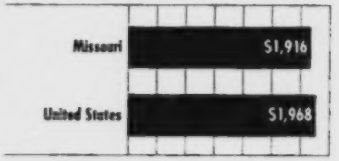
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	47%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	25%	36%

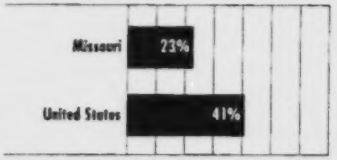
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	302,000

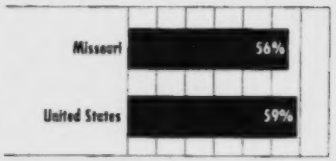
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Missouri

MO

Overall Rank [31]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	7	STATE	7.1	7.6	[27]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	23	STATE	9.4	7.2	[29]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	18	STATE	33	27	[39]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	9	STATE	81	74	[46]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	31	STATE	39	27	[31]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	10	STATE	10	9	[24]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	36	STATE	11	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	18	STATE	28	23	[20]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	11	STATE	19	17	[31]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	22	STATE	23	28	[24]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	222,104	230,062	7,958	4%
Urban*	52,429	75,794	23,365	45%
Rural*	169,675	154,268	–15,407	–9%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$38,000	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	9%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	53%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	35%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	17%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	83%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	23%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	13%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	9%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	15%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	54%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	4%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	3%	7%

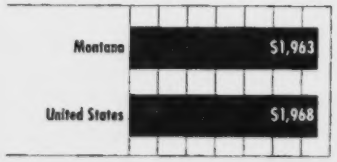
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	42%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	19%	36%

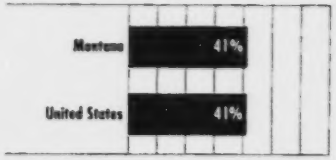
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	48,000

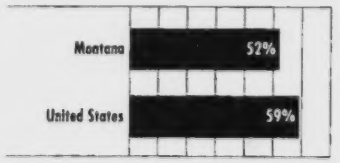
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Montana

MT

Overall Rank [33]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	0	STATE 6.2 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 6.2 / NATIONAL 7.6	[8]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	32	STATE 9.0 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 6.1 / NATIONAL 6.9	[12]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	18	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 22	[47]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	16	STATE 97 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 81 / NATIONAL 51	[47]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	21	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 27	[10]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	14	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 9	[13]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	13	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 8	[12]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	7	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 24	[47]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	9	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 17	[39]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	36	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 28	[38]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	429,012	450,242	21,230	5%
Urban*	205,643	237,471	31,828	15%
Rural*	223,369	212,771	-10,598	-5%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$50,600	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	5%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	42%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	39%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	8%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	82%	79%

** Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	10%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	3%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	9%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	17%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	50%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	3%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	2%	7%

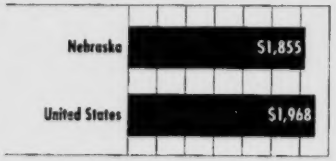
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	45%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	32%	36%

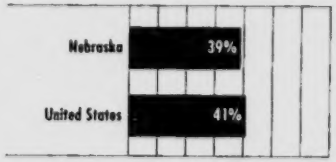
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 72,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000

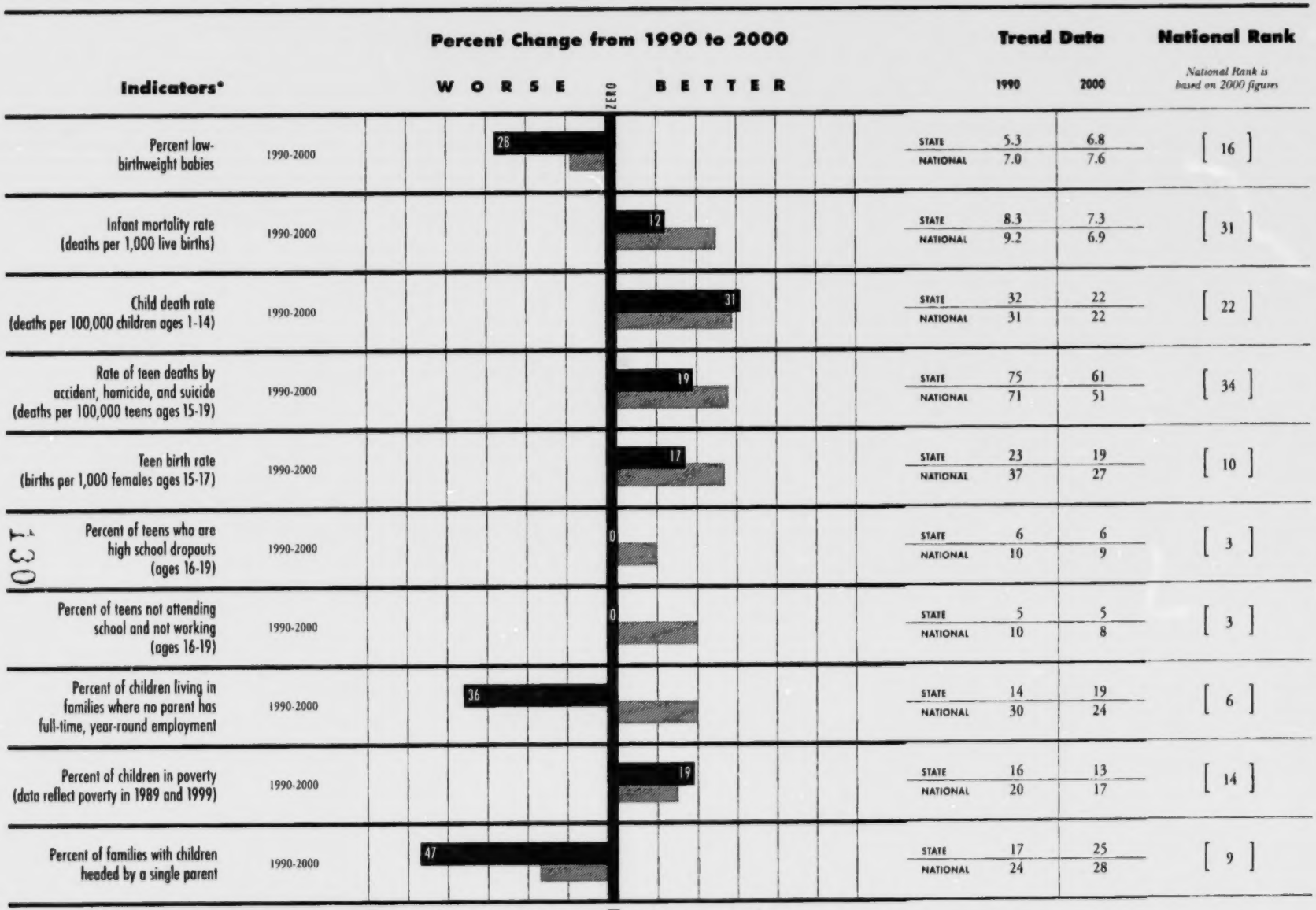


Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001

Nebraska

NE

Overall Rank [11]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	STATE 5.3 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 6.8 / NATIONAL 7.6	[16]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	STATE 8.3 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.3 / NATIONAL 6.9	[31]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	STATE 32 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 22	[22]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	STATE 75 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 61 / NATIONAL 51	[34]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 27	[10]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	STATE 6 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 6 / NATIONAL 9	[3]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	STATE 5 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 5 / NATIONAL 8	[3]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 24	[6]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 13 / NATIONAL 17	[14]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	STATE 17 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 28	[9]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	296,948	511,799	214,851	72%
Urban*	240,688	443,956	203,268	84%
Rural*	56,260	67,843	11,583	21%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$48,500	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	3%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	30%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	28%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	17%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	74%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	14%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	11%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	7%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	43%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	54%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	4%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	6%	7%

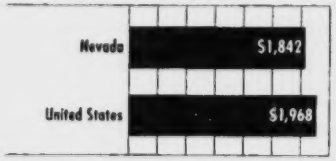
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	36%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	42%	36%

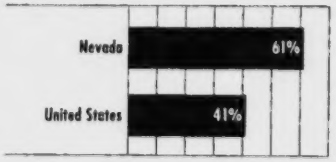
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	101,000

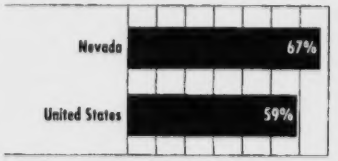
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Nevada

NV

Overall Rank [32]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	0	STATE	7.2	7.2	[20]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	23	STATE	8.4	6.5	[17]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	36	STATE	36	23	[27]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	39	STATE	98	60	[32]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	19	STATE	43	35	[41]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	7	STATE	15	14	[48]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	17	STATE	12	10	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	23	STATE	26	20	[14]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	6	STATE	16	15	[20]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	16	STATE	25	29	[32]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

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*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	278,755	309,562	30,807	11%
Urban*	155,712	191,108	35,396	23%
Rural*	123,043	118,454	–4,589	–4%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$60,300	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	2%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	56%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	32%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	7%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	85%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	2%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	1%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	4%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	12%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	31%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	1%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	1%	7%

Education

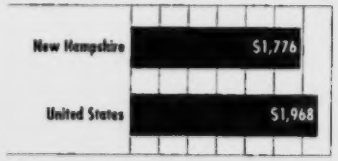
	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	51%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	N.A.	36%

N.A.=Not Available.

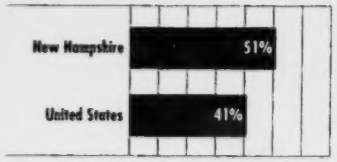
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	39,000

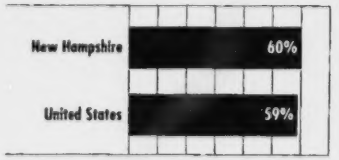
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



New Hampshire

NH

Overall Rank [2]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← 0% → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	29	STATE	4.9	6.3	[11]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	20	STATE	7.1	5.7	[9]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	39	STATE	23	14	[2]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	29	STATE	51	36	[6]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	41	STATE	17	10	[1]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	11	STATE	9	8	[13]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	29	STATE	7	5	[3]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	0	STATE	20	20	[14]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	11	STATE	9	8	[1]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	32	STATE	19	25	[9]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,799,462	2,087,558	288,096	16%
Urban*	1,799,462	2,087,558	288,096	16%
Rural*	0	0	0	0%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$66,800	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	33%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	26%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	10%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	78%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	14%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	13%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	17%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	15%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	43%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	2%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	8%	7%

Education

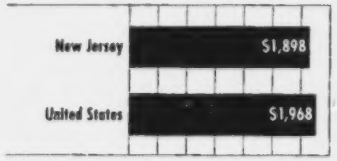
	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	63%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	N.A.	36%

N.A.=Not Available.

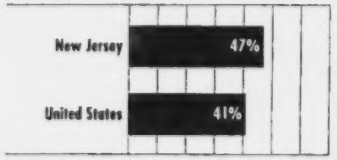
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	343,000

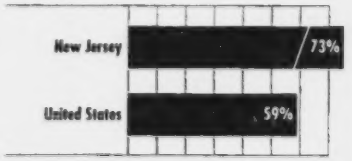
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



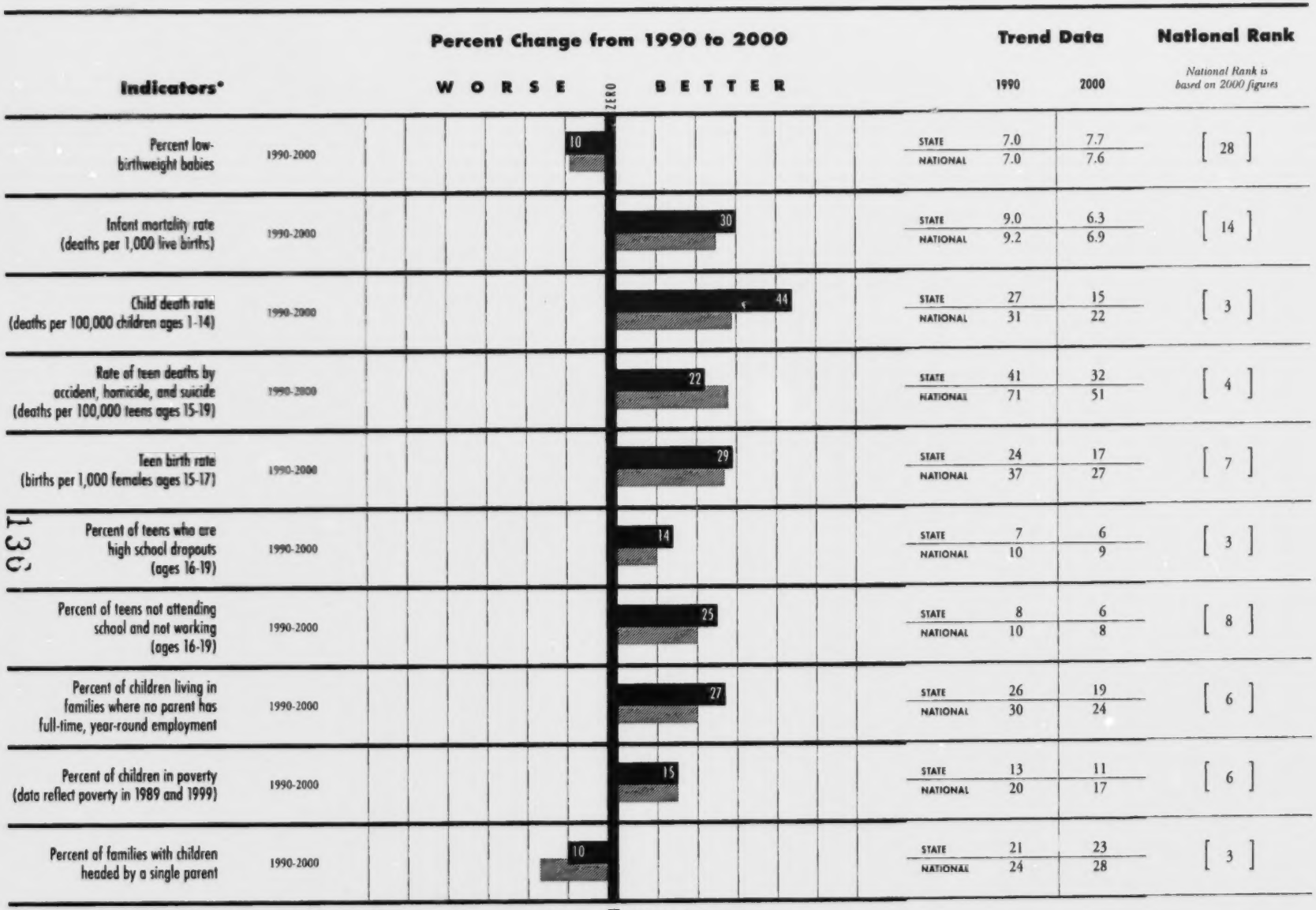
Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



New Jersey

NJ

Overall Rank [4]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	STATE 7.0 / NATIONAL 7.0	7.7 / 7.6	[28]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	STATE 9.0 / NATIONAL 9.2	6.3 / 6.9	[14]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 31	15 / 22	[3]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	STATE 41 / NATIONAL 71	32 / 51	[4]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 37	17 / 27	[7]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	6 / 9	[3]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	6 / 8	[8]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 30	19 / 24	[6]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	STATE 13 / NATIONAL 20	11 / 17	[6]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 24	23 / 28	[3]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	446,741	508,574	61,833	14%
Urban*	197,213	275,281	78,068	40%
Rural*	249,528	233,293	–16,235	–7%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$35,100	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	11%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	21%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	22%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	21%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	73%	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	45%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	24%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	12%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	36%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	62%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	8%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	4%	7%

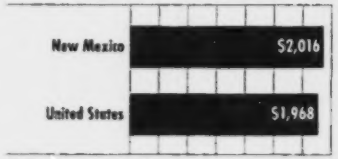
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	40%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	46%	36%

Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

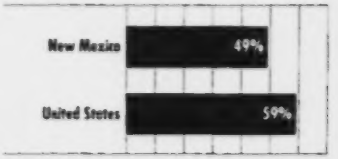
Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	139,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000

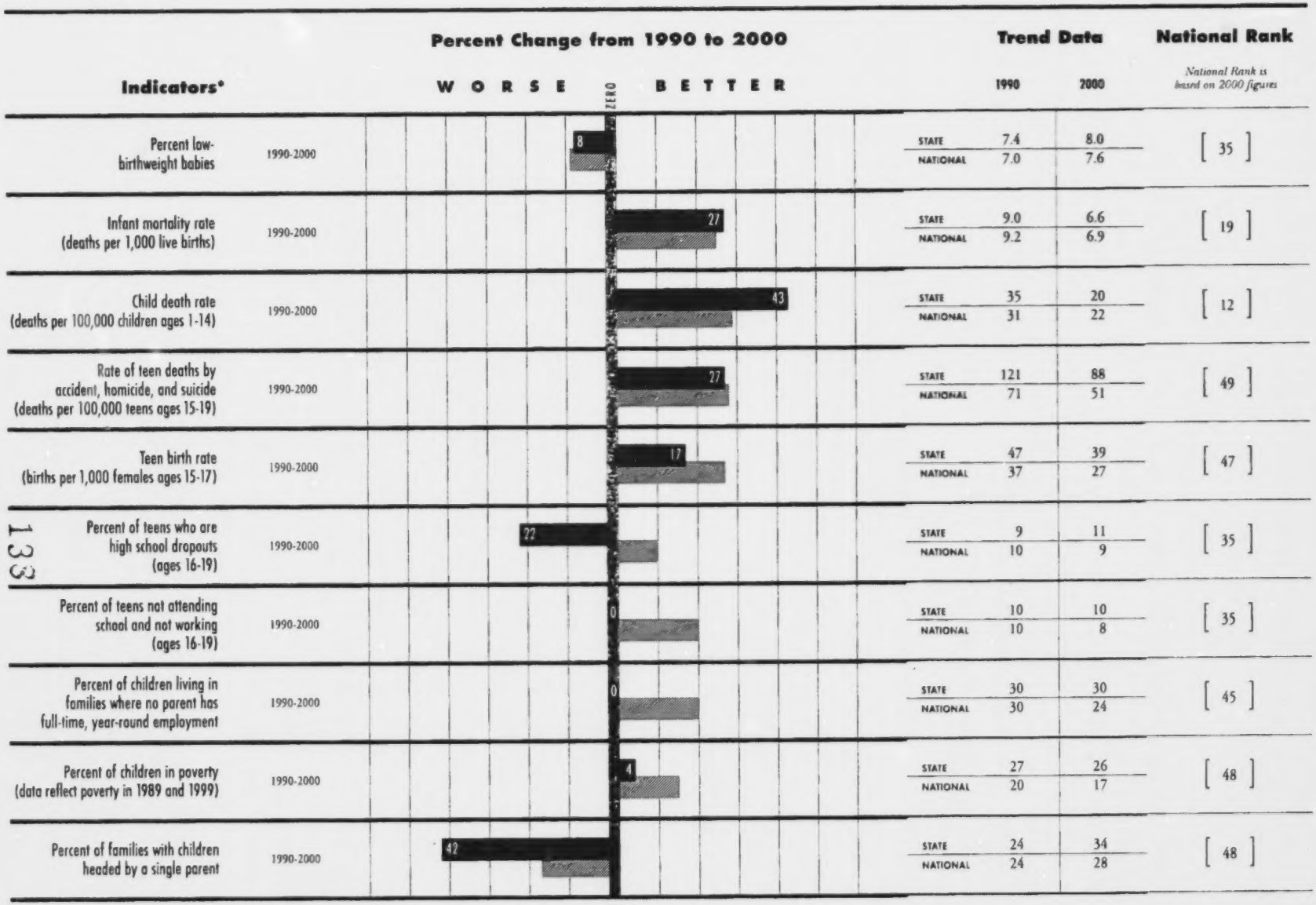
Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



New Mexico

NM

Overall Rank [46]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	4,259,549	4,690,107	430,558	10%
Urban*	3,853,772	4,328,385	474,613	12%
Rural*	405,777	361,722	–44,055	–11%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$49,500	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	10%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	30%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	22%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	10%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	82%	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	32%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	25%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	30%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	22%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	53%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	3%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	24%	7%

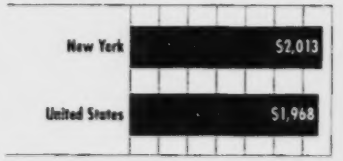
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	58%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	33%	36%

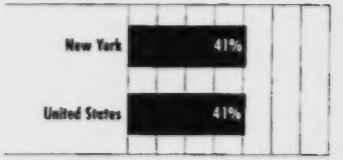
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	985,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001

New York

NY

Overall Rank [27]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	1	STATE 7.6 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 7.7 / NATIONAL 7.6	[28]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	33	STATE 9.6 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 6.4 / NATIONAL 6.9	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	41	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 17 / NATIONAL 22	[7]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	49	STATE 61 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 51	[3]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	32	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 27	[10]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	13	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 9	[24]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	11	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 8	[21]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	15	STATE 34 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 24	[42]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	5	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 17	[43]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	11	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 28	[47]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,606,149	1,964,047	357,898	22%
Urban*	891,577	1,333,637	442,060	50%
Rural*	714,572	630,410	–84,162	–12%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$44,700	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	36%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	29%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	11%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	86%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	19%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	8%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	18%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	37%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	57%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	4%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	6%	7%

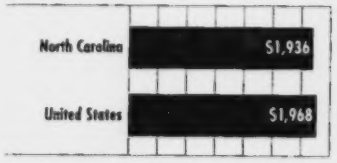
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	51%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	36%	36%

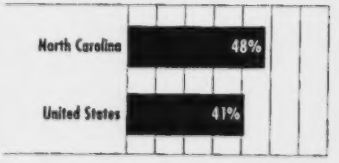
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 532,000

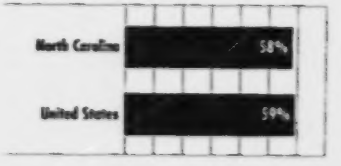
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



North Carolina

NC

Overall Rank [39]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	10	STATE	8.0	8.8	[45]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	9	STATE	10.6	8.6	[44]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	23	STATE	31	24	[30]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	23	STATE	71	55	[23]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	24	STATE	45	34	[39]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	21	STATE	14	11	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	10	STATE	10	9	[31]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	11	STATE	27	24	[25]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	6	STATE	18	17	[31]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	26	STATE	23	29	[32]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	175,385	160,849	-14,536	-8%
Urban*	67,972	68,581	609	1%
Rural*	107,413	92,268	-15,145	-14%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$43,600	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	7%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	37%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	41%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	10%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	84%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	13%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	8%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	8%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	6%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	50%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	2%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	2%	7%

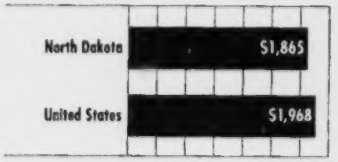
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	34%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	20%	36%

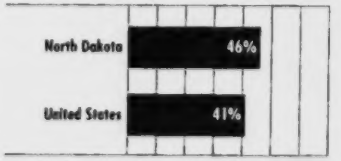
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 27,000

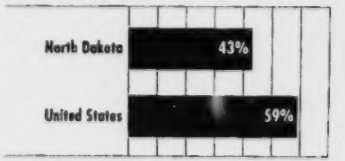
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



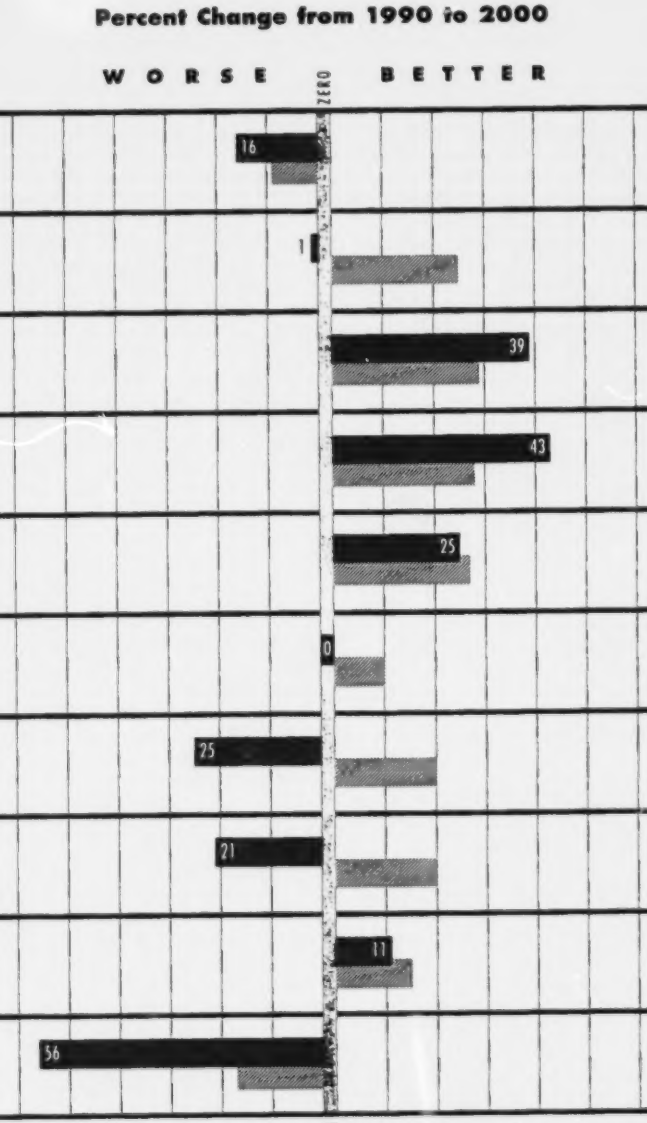
Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



North Dakota

ND

Overall Rank [7]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	STATE 5.5 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 6.4 / NATIONAL 7.6	[12]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	STATE 8.0 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 8.1 / NATIONAL 6.9	[37]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 22	[10]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	STATE 69 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 39 / NATIONAL 51	[7]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 27	[3]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	STATE 4 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 4 / NATIONAL 9	[1]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	STATE 4 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 5 / NATIONAL 8	[3]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 24	[20]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	STATE 18 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 17	[27]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 28	[9]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	2,799,744	2,888,339	88,595	3%
Urban*	2,175,910	2,332,174	156,264	7%
Rural*	623,834	556,165	-67,669	-11%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$50,900	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	7%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	40%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	25%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	9%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	76%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	16%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	10%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	20%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	19%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	49%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	3%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	4%	7%

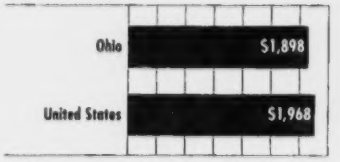
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	47%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	28%	36%

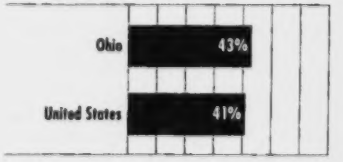
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 539,000

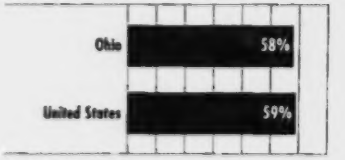
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Ohio

OH

Overall Rank [28]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	11	STATE	7.1	7.9	[31]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	22	STATE	9.8	7.6	[33]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	21	STATE	29	23	[27]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	27	STATE	55	40	[9]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	29	STATE	34	24	[28]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	14	STATE	7	8	[13]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	22	STATE	9	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	14	STATE	29	25	[30]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	11	STATE	18	16	[27]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	30	STATE	23	30	[38]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	837,007	892,360	55,353	7%
Urban*	501,235	549,111	47,876	10%
Rural*	335,772	343,249	7,477	2%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$40,300	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	8%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	30%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	22%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	16%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	77%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	30%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	8%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	13%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	23%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	55%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	6%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	4%	7%

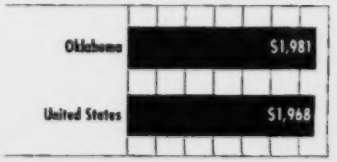
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	46%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	29%	36%

Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

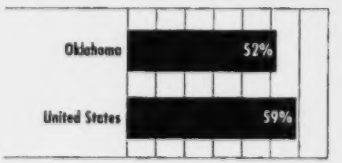
Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 221,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000

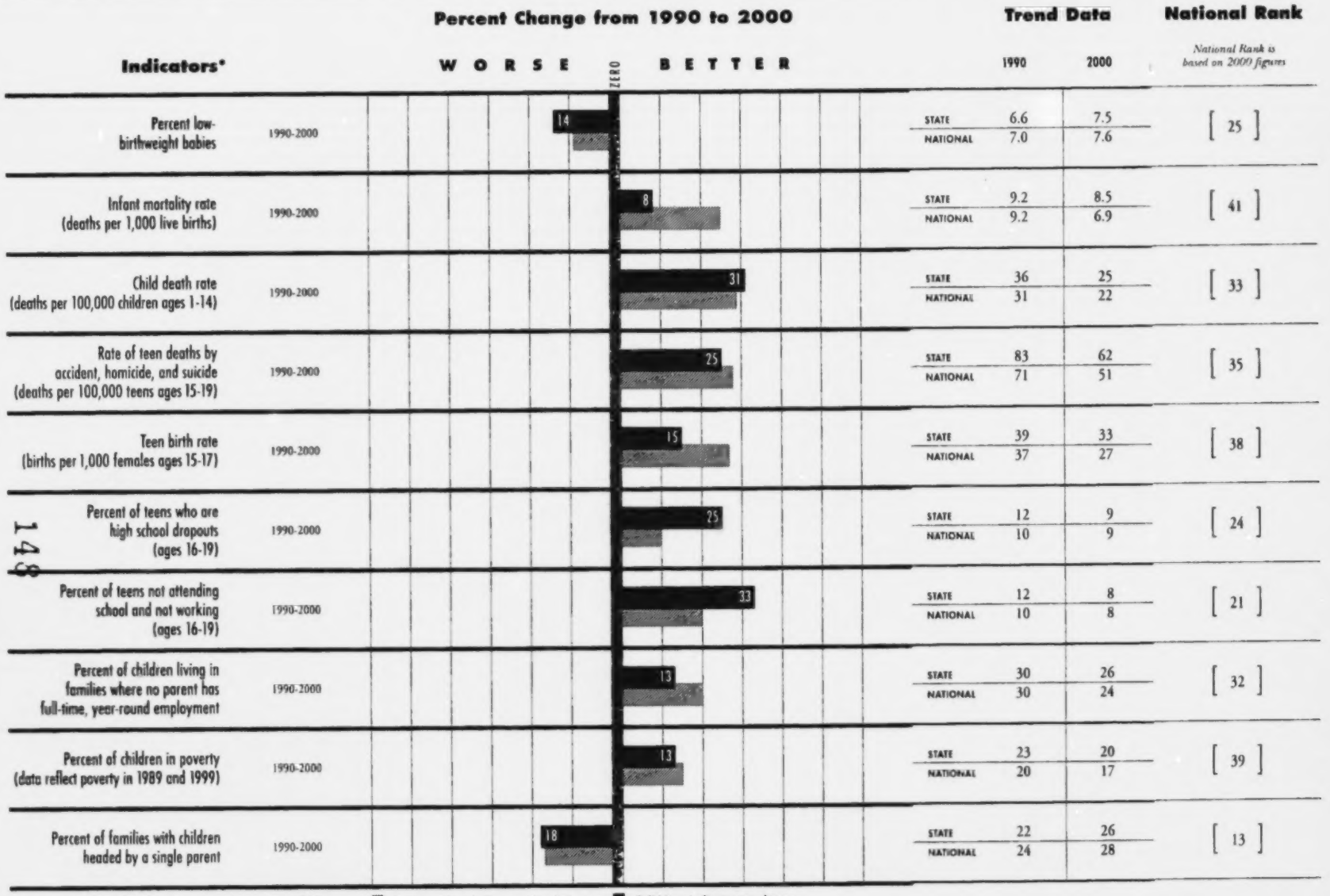
Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Oklahoma

OK

Overall Rank [35]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	STATE 6.6 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 7.5 / NATIONAL 7.6	[25]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	STATE 9.2 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 8.5 / NATIONAL 6.9	[41]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	STATE 36 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 22	[33]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	STATE 83 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 62 / NATIONAL 51	[35]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	STATE 39 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 27	[38]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 9	[24]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 8	[21]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	[32]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 17	[39]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 28	[13]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	724,130	846,526	122,396	17%
Urban*	490,780	618,643	127,863	26%
Rural*	233,350	227,883	–5,467	–2%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$47,600	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	40%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	32%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	12%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	75%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	13%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	4%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	5%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	27%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	47%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	2%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	4%	7%

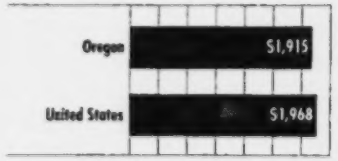
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	41%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	33%	36%

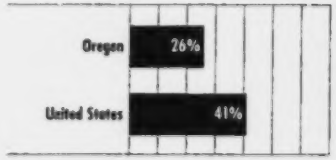
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	146,000

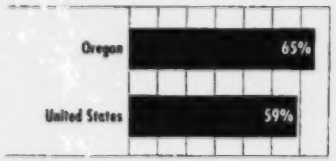
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Oregon

OR

Overall Rank [25]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	12	STATE 5.0	5.6	[1]
			NATIONAL 7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	33	STATE 8.3	5.6	[7]
			NATIONAL 9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	28	STATE 29	21	[19]
			NATIONAL 31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	31	STATE 72	50	[17]
			NATIONAL 71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	26	STATE 31	23	[23]
			NATIONAL 37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	50	STATE 8	12	[43]
			NATIONAL 10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	29	STATE 7	9	[31]
			NATIONAL 10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	9	STATE 32	29	[42]
			NATIONAL 30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	16	STATE 19	16	[27]
			NATIONAL 20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	17	STATE 24	28	[24]
			NATIONAL 24	28	

↑ 50

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

▒ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	2,794,810	2,922,221	127,411	5%
Urban*	2,352,388	2,478,968	126,580	5%
Rural*	442,422	443,253	831	less than 0.5%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$53,600	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	48%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	26%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	7%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	85%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	17%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	13%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	19%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	16%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	46%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	3%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	9%	7%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	49%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	N.A.	36%

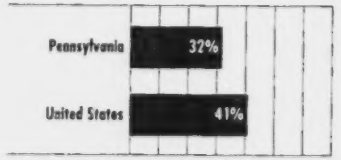
N.A.=Not Available.

Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

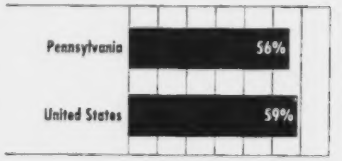
Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	527,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000

Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Pennsylvania

PA

Overall Rank [13]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	8	STATE	7.1	7.7	[28]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	26	STATE	9.6	7.1	[28]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	29	STATE	28	20	[12]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	15	STATE	54	46	[13]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	29	STATE	28	20	[16]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0	STATE	7	7	[7]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	22	STATE	9	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	26	STATE	27	20	[14]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	13	STATE	16	14	[16]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	19	STATE	21	25	[9]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	225,690	247,822	22,132	10%
Urban*	208,430	233,781	25,351	12%
Rural*	17,260	14,041	–3,219	–19%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$56,000	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	32%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	21%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	5%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	85%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	26%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	11%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	29%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	22%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	42%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	2%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	8%	7%

Education

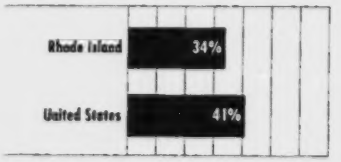
	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	52%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	34%	36%

Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 44,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000

Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001

Rhode Island

RI

Overall Rank [18]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	16	STATE	6.2	7.2	[20]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	22	STATE	8.1	6.3	[14]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	29	STATE	24	17	[7]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	14	STATE	35	40	[9]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	34	STATE	32	21	[18]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	9	STATE	11	10	[30]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	11	STATE	9	8	[21]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	16	STATE	25	21	[17]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	7	STATE	15	16	[27]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	26	STATE	23	29	[32]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	920,207	1,009,641	89,434	10%
Urban*	544,351	701,106	156,755	29%
Rural*	375,856	308,535	-67,321	-18%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$43,400	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	8%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	33%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	30%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	13%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	81%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	26%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	11%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	27%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	33%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	59%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	4%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	7%	7%

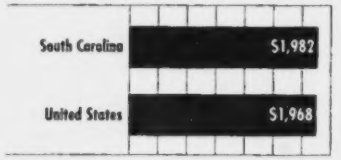
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	54%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	44%	36%

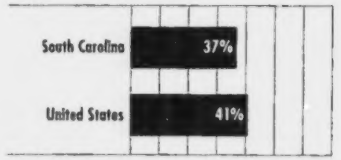
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	313,000

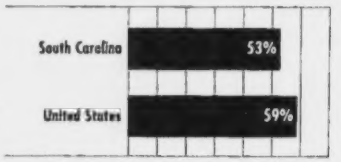
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



South Carolina

SC

Overall Rank [42]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	11	STATE 8.7 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 9.7 / NATIONAL 7.6	[47]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	26	STATE 11.7 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 8.7 / NATIONAL 6.9	[45]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	34	STATE 38 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 22	[33]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	12	STATE 75 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 66 / NATIONAL 51	[39]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	26	STATE 47 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 35 / NATIONAL 27	[41]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 9	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 8	[35]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	10	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 24	[36]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	10	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 17	[36]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	16	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 28	[32]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	198,462	202,649	4,187	2%
Urban*	57,228	69,521	12,293	21%
Rural*	141,234	133,128	–8,106	–6%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$50,700	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	51%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	47%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	9%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	81%	79%

**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	19%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	11%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	13%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	16%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	52%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	2%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	2%	7%

Education

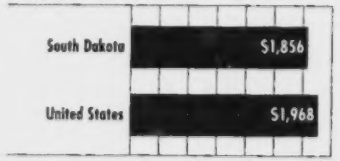
	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	40%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	N.A.	36%

N.A.=Not Available

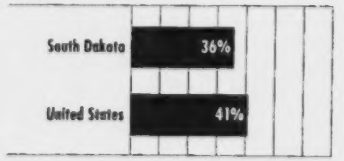
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	37,000

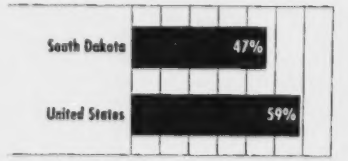
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



South Dakota

SD

Overall Rank [15]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	22	STATE	5.1	6.2	[8]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	46	STATE	10.1	5.5	[6]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	8	STATE	38	35	[49]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	28	STATE	97	70	[42]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	21	STATE	24	19	[10]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0	STATE	8	8	[13]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	17	STATE	6	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	0	STATE	18	18	[4]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	25	STATE	20	15	[20]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	9	STATE	22	24	[6]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.*

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,216,604	1,398,521	181,917	15%
Urban*	826,315	964,834	138,519	17%
Rural*	390,289	433,687	43,398	11%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$42,300	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	8%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	31%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	32%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	7%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	85%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	23%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	9%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	20%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	23%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	57%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	3%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	5%	7%

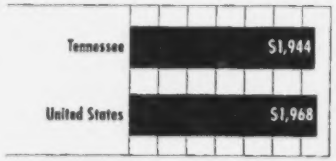
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	46%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	37%	36%

Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

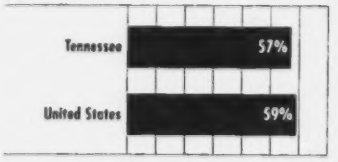
Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 390,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000

Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Tennessee

TN

Overall Rank [43]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← 0% → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	12	STATE	8.2	9.2	[46]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	12	STATE	10.3	9.1	[47]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	20	STATE	35	28	[43]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	3	STATE	75	73	[44]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	24	STATE	45	34	[39]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	15	STATE	13	11	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	23	STATE	13	10	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	29	STATE	35	25	[30]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	18	STATE	22	18	[34]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	12	STATE	26	29	[32]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	4,835,839	5,886,759	1,050,920	22%
Urban*	3,962,777	5,045,376	1,082,599	27%
Rural*	873,062	841,383	–31,679	–4%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$42,700	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	8%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	36%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	25%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	22%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	75%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	34%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	16%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	11%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	33%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	61%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	5%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	5%	7%

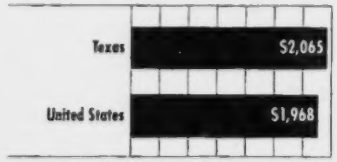
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	45%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	35%	36%

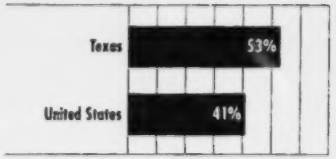
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 1,560,000

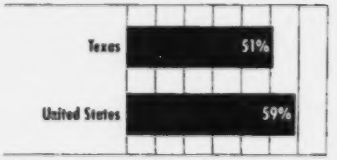
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Texas

TX

Overall Rank [37]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	-7		STATE 6.9	7.4	[22]
				NATIONAL 7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000		30	STATE 8.1	5.7	[9]
				NATIONAL 9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000		27	STATE 33	24	[30]
				NATIONAL 31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000		29	STATE 80	57	[28]
				NATIONAL 71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000		13	STATE 48	42	[49]
				NATIONAL 37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000		0	STATE 13	13	[47]
				NATIONAL 10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000		9	STATE 11	10	[35]
				NATIONAL 10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000		14	STATE 28	24	[25]
				NATIONAL 30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000		15	STATE 26	22	[44]
				NATIONAL 20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	-23		STATE 22	27	[18]
				NATIONAL 24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	627,444	718,698	91,254	15%
Urban*	480,680	545,736	65,056	14%
Rural*	146,764	172,962	26,198	18%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$53,000	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	3%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	47%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	22%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	11%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	75%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	10%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	3%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	1%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	21%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	43%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	2%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	3%	7%

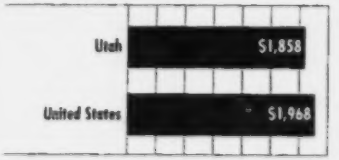
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	40%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	25%	36%

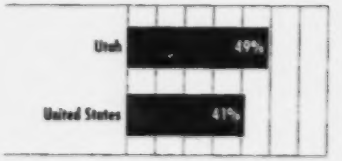
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	86,000

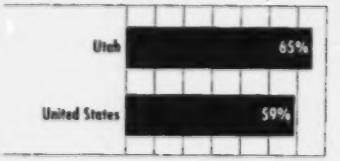
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Utah

UT

Overall Rank [3]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← 0% → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	-16	STATE	5.7	6.6	[14]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	31	STATE	7.5	5.2	[3]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	20	STATE	25	20	[12]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	33	STATE	66	44	[11]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	19	STATE	26	21	[18]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0	STATE	8	8	[13]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	13	STATE	8	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	14	STATE	21	18	[4]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	38	STATE	16	10	[3]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	-6	STATE	16	17	[1]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	143,083	147,523	4,440	3%
Urban*	30,708	40,620	9,912	32%
Rural*	112,375	106,903	-5,472	-5%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$46,900	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	41%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	28%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	7%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	89%	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	5%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	1%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	3%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	7%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	42%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	1%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	4%	7%

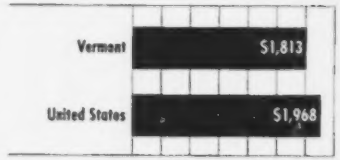
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	49%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	22%	36%

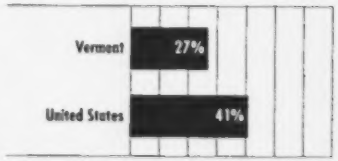
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	24,000

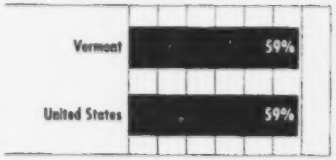
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Vermont

VT

Overall Rank [8]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	-15	STATE 5.3 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 6.1 / NATIONAL 7.6	[5]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	6	STATE 6.4 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 6.0 / NATIONAL 6.9	[11]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	48	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 13 / NATIONAL 22	[1]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	5	STATE 58 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 55 / NATIONAL 51	[23]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	50	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 27	[1]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	13	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0	STATE 6 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 6 / NATIONAL 8	[8]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	-18	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	[32]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	20	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 17	[10]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	-33	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 28	[24]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,504,738	1,738,262	233,524	16%
Urban*	1,101,119	1,398,138	297,019	27%
Rural*	403,619	340,124	–63,495	–16%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$59,300	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	35%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	34%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	11%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	78%	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	12%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	7%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	16%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	17%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	45%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	3%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	4%	7%

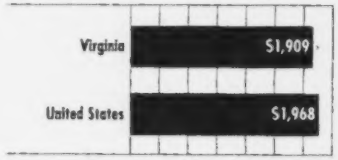
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	52%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	26%	36%

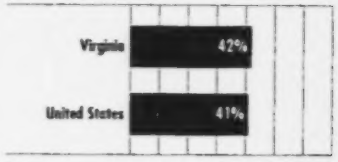
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	340,000

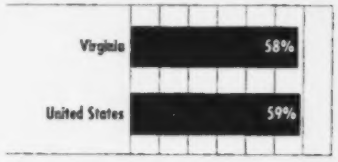
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Virginia

VA

Overall Rank [14]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	-10	STATE	7.2	7.9	[31]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	32	STATE	10.2	6.9	[26]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	29	STATE	28	20	[12]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	27	STATE	71	52	[21]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	34	STATE	32	21	[18]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	0	STATE	8	8	[13]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	13	STATE	8	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	21	STATE	24	19	[6]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	25	STATE	16	12	[10]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	-13	STATE	24	27	[18]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,261,387	1,513,843	252,456	20%
Urban*	1,025,223	1,257,106	231,883	23%
Rural*	236,164	256,737	20,573	9%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$53,200	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	39%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	28%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	11%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	77%	79%

Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	14%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	6%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	8%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	21%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	40%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	2%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	4%	7%

Education

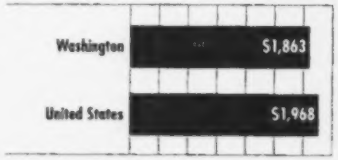
	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	45%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	N.A.	36%

N.A.=Not Available.

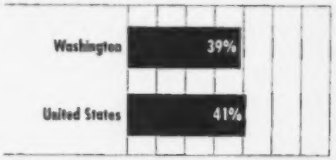
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	232,000

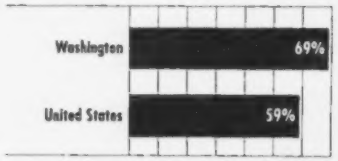
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Washington

WA

Overall Rank [17]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	6	STATE	5.3	5.6	[1]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	33	STATE	7.8	5.2	[3]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	32	STATE	28	19	[10]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	23	STATE	64	49	[16]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	33	STATE	30	20	[16]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	9	STATE	11	10	[30]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	20	STATE	10	8	[21]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	4	STATE	27	28	[38]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	24	STATE	17	13	[14]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	25	STATE	24	30	[38]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	443,577	402,393	–41,184	–9%
Urban*	154,061	171,307	17,246	11%
Rural*	289,516	231,086	–58,430	–20%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$34,700	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	10%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	38%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	21%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	10%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	82%	79%

*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	39%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	30%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	6%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	22%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	55%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	5%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	4%	7%

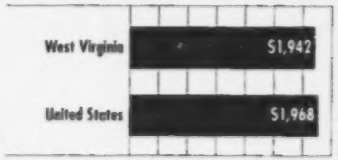
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	37%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	31%	36%

Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

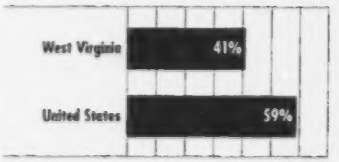
Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 — 104,000

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000

Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



West Virginia

WV

Overall Rank [44]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	17	STATE	7.1	8.3	[38]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	23	STATE	9.9	7.6	[33]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	20	STATE	25	30	[44]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	21	STATE	73	58	[29]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	30	STATE	33	23	[23]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	8	STATE	12	11	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	19	STATE	16	13	[50]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	14	STATE	37	32	[49]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	8	STATE	26	24	[47]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	33	STATE	21	28	[24]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	1,288,982	1,368,756	79,774	6%
Urban*	863,292	937,665	74,373	9%
Rural*	425,690	431,091	5,401	1%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$56,600	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	5%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	42%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	37%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	6%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	84%	79%

** Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.*

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	11%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	7%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	13%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	12%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	49%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	3%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	5%	7%

Education

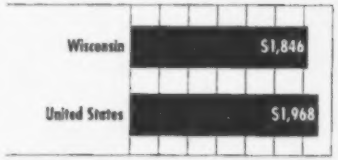
	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	45%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	N.A.	36%

N.A.=Not Available.

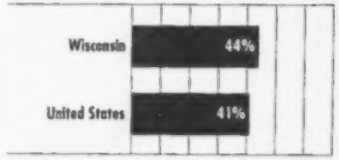
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	189,000

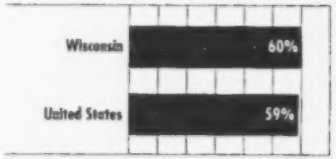
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



Wisconsin

WI

Overall Rank [10]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	10	STATE	5.9	6.5	[13]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	20	STATE	8.2	6.6	[19]
			NATIONAL	9.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	20	STATE	25	20	[12]
			NATIONAL	31	22	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	16	STATE	67	56	[27]
			NATIONAL	71	51	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	21	STATE	24	19	[10]
			NATIONAL	37	27	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	75	STATE	4	7	[7]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	25	STATE	4	5	[3]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	14	STATE	22	19	[6]
			NATIONAL	30	24	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	27	STATE	15	11	[6]
			NATIONAL	20	17	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	24	STATE	21	26	[13]
			NATIONAL	24	28	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Total	135,525	128,873	–6,652	–5%
Urban*	38,229	38,323	94	less than 0.5%
Rural*	97,296	90,550	–6,746	–7%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2000	$46,500	$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 2000	56%	36%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 2000	35%	26%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2000	13%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2001	81%	79%

Neighborhood Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in neighborhoods with a high poverty rate (above 18.6%): 2000	10%	23%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of males not in the labor force (above 38.1%): 2000	3%	14%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of female-headed families (above 35.2%): 2000	2%	17%
Children in neighborhoods with a high rate of high school dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000	13%	25%

Technology/Isolation

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without Internet access at home: 2000	50%	52%
Children without a telephone at home: 2001	4%	3%
Children without a vehicle at home: 2001	1%	7%

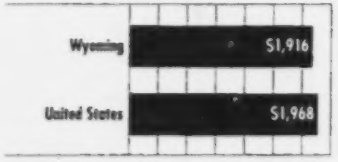
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten: 2000	43%	49%
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2000	20%	36%

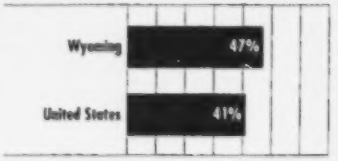
Reducing the Cost of Being Poor

Number of households with children receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000	23,000

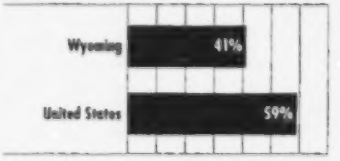
Average Earned Income Tax Credit for recipient households with children: 2000



Households eligible for Food Stamps, but not receiving them: 2000



Low-income households with children where housing costs exceed 30% of income: 2001



*Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For more information, see page 206.

Wyoming

WY

Overall Rank [24]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 2000 (WORSE ← → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 2000	National Rank (National Rank is based on 2000 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-2000	12	STATE 7.4 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.3 / NATIONAL 7.6	[38]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-2000	27	STATE 8.6 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 6.7 / NATIONAL 6.9	[22]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-2000	10	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 22	[39]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-2000	23	STATE 78 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 60 / NATIONAL 51	[32]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-2000	37	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 27	[10]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	11	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 9	[13]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-2000	11	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 8	[21]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-2000	10	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 24	[6]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1999)	1990-2000	6	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 17	[20]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-2000	30	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 28	[13]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 200.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

APPENDICES

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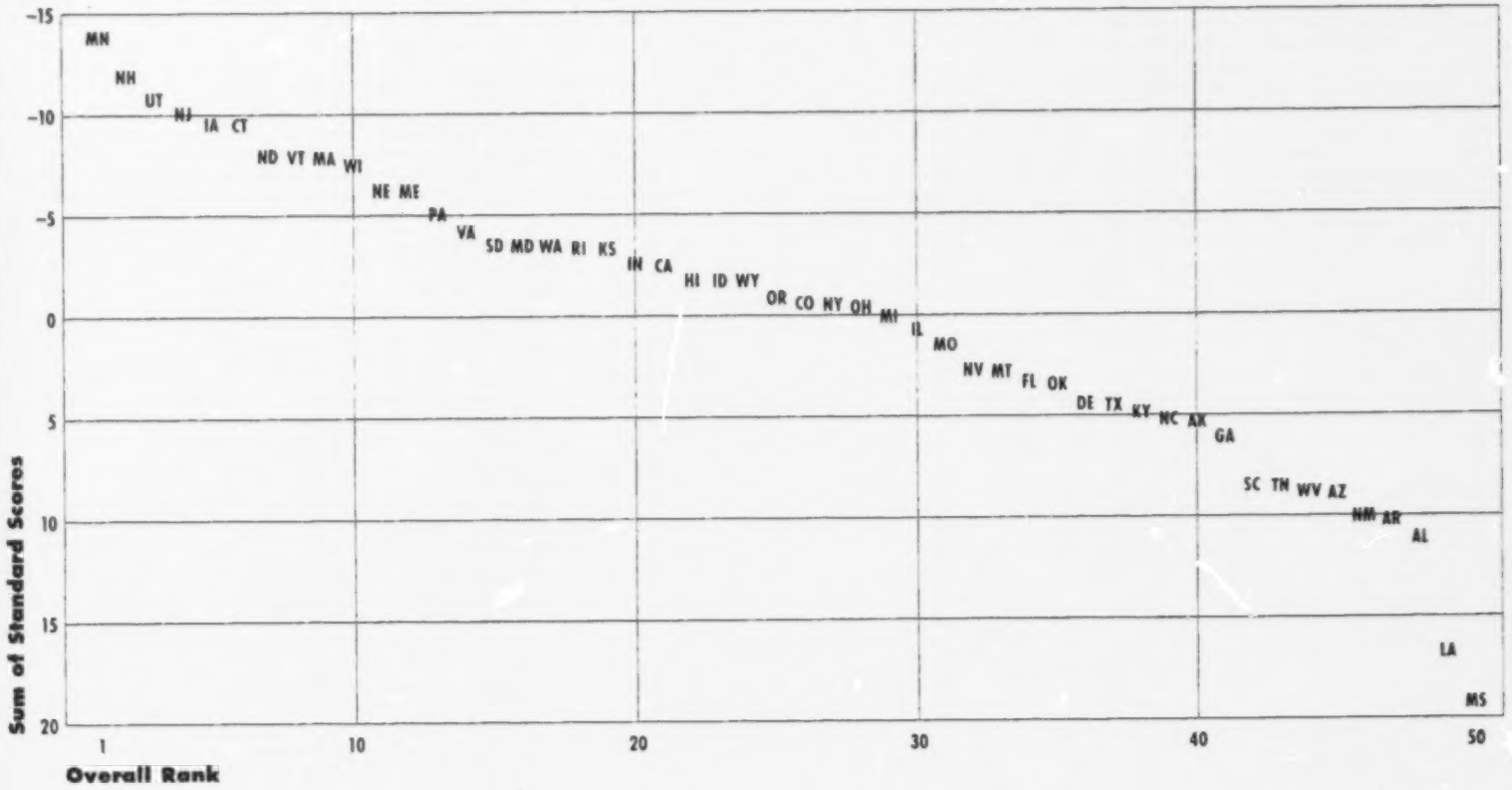
KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and Overall Ranks



This chart assists readers in comparing states' performance based on the 10 KIDS COUNT measures of child well-being used to rank states. In addition to showing whether a state ranks higher or lower overall than another state, this chart shows the differences among states based on the sum of their standard scores. If a state had the exact state mean on each indicator, then the sum of the standard scores for that state would be zero. We have inverted the vertical axis in this graph to reflect the fact that negative scores indicate better conditions for children. States are highly clustered near the middle of the distribution, as evidenced by the large number of states in the shaded area.

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This chart provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators used to rank states for the years between 1990 and 2000 and the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's rank by indicator for each year. Raw data based on estimates from the Current Population Survey (CPS) are rounded to the nearest 1,000. Because the estimates for child poverty are more accurate than the CPS-based estimates, they are rounded to the nearest 100.

Indicators	
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate Rank 2000 raw data
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate Rank 2000 raw data
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate Rank 2000 raw data
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate Rank 2000 raw data
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate Rank 2000 raw data
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 2000 raw data
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 2000 raw data
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate Rank 2000 raw data
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate Rank 2000 raw data
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate Rank 2000 raw data

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

USA

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
307,030 births										
9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28,035 deaths										
31	31	29	30	29	28	26	25	24	24	22
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12,392 deaths										
71	71	66	69	68	65	61	58	54	53	51
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10,290 deaths										
37	39	38	38	38	36	34	32	30	29	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
157,209 births										
10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	10	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1,525,000 teens										
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1,327,000 teens										
30	31	31	31	31	30	28	27	26	25	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17,618,000 children										
20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	N.A.	21	21	20	19	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12,280,300 children										
24	25	25	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	28
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9,476,000 families										

Alabama

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
8.4	8.7	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.7
46	46	44	45	47	47	48	47	47	47	47
6,166 births										
10.8	11.2	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.8	10.5	9.5	10.2	9.8	9.4
46	46	49	46	47	48	49	46	50	48	49
596 deaths										
39	38	35	40	36	38	36	36	34	37	27
48	48	43	46	47	46	45	46	47	49	39
235 deaths										
101	92	88	92	97	91	82	74	78	84	73
48	43	44	45	47	46	41	42	44	48	44
236 deaths										
47	48	47	48	51	47	45	43	41	38	36
42	41	43	44	46	44	44	44	45	42	44
3,403 births										
15	13	12	12	11	12	12	11	10	10	11
48	44	41	44	34	39	38	34	33	30	35
30,000 teens										
13	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10
43	32	26	28	32	32	34	35	30	38	35
28,000 teens										
37	35	32	31	31	30	28	29	30	30	28
46	41	33	32	33	34	25	36	42	44	38
324,000 children										
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	26	25	24	23	22
43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	42	40	41	41	44
248,400 children										
24	25	26	27	28	30	31	30	29	29	30
28	31	33	37	38	43	43	42	40	39	38
176,000 families										

Alaska

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.6
1	1	1	1	5	1	3	5	7	3	1
558 births										
10.5	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.5	5.9	5.7	6.8
42	26	26	23	22	29	24	30	7	6	24
68 deaths										
41	30	35	46	28	41	30	42	30	23	32
49	22	43	50	27	49	32	50	42	21	45
48 deaths										
97	113	110	98	92	70	93	85	74	69	128
43	50	49	47	46	30	46	48	41	37	50
64 deaths										
31	35	34	33	32	30	26	25	25	25	24
21	25	27	24	23	22	17	19	22	24	28
381 births										
8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	7	8	8
13	17	19	15	12	16	17	15	9	14	13
3,000 teens										
11	11	12	12	11	10	10	11	10	10	10
34	32	42	46	39	32	34	40	37	38	35
4,000 teens										
37	37	35	30	30	29	28	27	29	31	31
46	47	40	26	28	27	25	25	40	47	47
64,000 children										
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	13	15	16	15	11
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	4	14	19	18	6
21,200 children										
26	27	28	29	28	27	26	26	27	28	30
37	40	41	44	38	31	20	18	22	25	38
25,000 families										

N.A. = Not Available

Arizona

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0
	Rank	20	20	19	20	20	19	18	16	16	17	18
	2000 raw data	5,977 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.5	6.8	6.7
	Rank	23	23	23	18	26	25	30	24	29	22	22
	2000 raw data	573 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	33	34	34	37	34	31	32	29	29	23	26
	Rank	33	35	40	45	44	35	41	35	36	21	38
	2000 raw data	274 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	75	83	73	87	80	92	84	69	67	61	65
	Rank	30	39	31	42	36	47	44	37	34	31	37
	2000 raw data	238 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	48	51	51	50	50	48	49	44	45	42	41
	Rank	45	47	46	46	45	45	48	46	48	47	48
	2000 raw data	4,296 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	15	16	13	11	13	14	16	15	17	17	17
	Rank	48	50	48	36	45	49	49	49	49	50	50
	2000 raw data	52,000 teens										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	14	12	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
	Rank	43	48	42	36	39	40	39	40	46	48	46
	2000 raw data	35,000 teens										
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	30	28	30	33	34	34	30	30	28	27	26
	Rank	32	19	27	39	40	43	36	40	34	39	32
	2000 raw data	377,000 children										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28	N.A.	25	24	23	23	19
	Rank	41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	44	N.A.	39	39	37	41	36
	2000 raw data	251,200 children										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	28	28	29	30
	Rank	28	31	27	28	32	36	36	34	34	39	38
	2000 raw data	173,000 families										

Arkansas

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.6	8.6
	Rank	44	42	41	41	40	40	40	39	44	41	41
	2000 raw data	3,234 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.2	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.2	8.8	9.3	8.7	8.9	8.0	8.4
	Rank	28	40	46	44	42	40	48	43	43	37	40
	2000 raw data	316 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	38	44	38	40	40	39	33	38	34	34	33
	Rank	44	50	47	46	49	47	42	49	47	46	47
	2000 raw data	176 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	81	95	91	88	89	94	94	90	83	73	71
	Rank	39	47	46	43	43	49	48	49	48	42	43
	2000 raw data	141 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	50	50	47	46	49	48	45	43	41	38	35
	Rank	48	44	43	42	44	45	44	44	45	42	41
	2000 raw data	2,021 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	8	7	8	8	9	9	12	12	12	9
	Rank	32	17	11	21	17	22	23	40	41	41	24
	2000 raw data	14,000 teens										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	11	11	11	10	11	11	12	12	12	12
	Rank	43	32	30	36	32	40	39	46	46	48	46
	2000 raw data	18,000 teens										
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	31	32	33	32	30	27	28	27	27	26	30
	Rank	37	35	36	36	28	20	25	25	30	30	45
	2000 raw data	206,000 children										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.*	27	26	25	24	22
	Rank	43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	45	44	44	46	44
	2000 raw data	146,800 children										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	23	23	23	23	24	26	27	28	28	28	28
	Rank	22	19	15	11	10	23	29	34	34	25	24
	2000 raw data	86,000 families										

N.A.=Not Available.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

California

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2
14	13	14	14	14	13	10	8	9	7	8
32,912 births										
7.9	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.4
9	12	8	7	13	11	9	8	6	5	5
2,894 deaths										
30	29	27	29	26	25	23	21	21	20	20
26	20	18	23	16	13	11	6	13	7	12
1,426 deaths										
72	80	72	74	72	68	58	52	46	41	39
23	36	29	32	26	28	21	15	11	9	7
944 deaths										
45	47	46	46	46	43	39	36	33	31	27
38	40	41	42	40	40	37	36	34	35	31
18,914 births										
13	13	12	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	9
42	44	41	36	31	31	31	29	23	22	24
170,000 teens										
11	12	12	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	8
34	42	43	36	32	32	23	26	30	30	21
166,000 teens										
35	36	37	37	37	35	33	31	31	29	28
42	44	47	47	47	44	43	42	46	42	38
2,672,000 children										
21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	24	25	25	23	20
35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	36	40	44	41	39
1,854,300 children										
25	25	25	26	26	27	26	26	26	26	26
34	31	27	28	28	31	20	18	15	14	13
1,138,000 families										

Colorado

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.4
42	42	44	42	41	41	45	41	41	39	40
5,488 births										
8.8	8.4	7.6	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.2
23	22	16	19	13	12	18	22	14	17	13
404 deaths										
26	28	30	28	24	24	24	23	23	22	22
10	15	27	16	8	9	16	13	19	18	22
188 deaths										
68	71	73	72	73	67	57	53	56	58	48
19	25	31	28	29	27	20	16	22	26	15
147 deaths										
33	35	36	35	34	33	30	30	29	29	30
26	25	31	30	29	29	28	30	29	32	37
2,614 births										
10	9	11	10	11	10	10	11	13	14	14
26	24	36	32	34	31	31	34	45	48	48
32,000 teens										
9	8	9	8	9	9	9	8	8	9	10
19	12	19	15	23	24	23	18	22	30	35
22,000 teens										
25	24	22	21	20	22	21	21	19	18	19
13	9	6	6	4	7	8	8	4	5	6
221,000 children										
18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	15	15	14	12
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	14	8	8	10
130,700 children										
26	25	25	26	24	22	22	23	24	23	23
37	31	27	28	10	6	4	7	7	5	3
115,000 families										

Connecticut

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.6	7.4
21	25	24	23	22	23	21	21	28	23	22
3,199 births										
7.9	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.9	7.2	6.4	7.2	7.0	6.1	6.6
9	8	16	10	29	19	16	26	16	12	19
282 deaths										
22	24	18	27	24	20	24	20	17	16	15
3	8	3	15	8	2	16	4	3	3	3
102 deaths										
51	56	49	53	59	47	40	41	42	34	32
4	11	8	10	17	8	5	8	7	5	4
70 deaths										
26	26	26	26	29	27	24	22	21	19	17
13	11	13	12	18	16	13	12	12	10	7
1,077 births										
8	7	5	4	3	3	5	8	9	8	7
13	8	2	1	1	1	2	15	23	14	7
11,000 teens										
7	7	6	5	4	5	6	6	6	6	5
7	8	5	1	1	2	6	5	7	8	3
9,000 teens										
22	25	27	29	31	33	29	25	19	19	19
9	12	14	21	33	40	33	17	4	8	6
160,000 children										
11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	14	15	13	10
2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	7	8	2	3
85,300 children										
22	23	24	24	25	26	27	27	27	27	26
17	19	23	16	19	23	29	27	22	18	13
109,000 families										

Indicators		Delaware 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.4	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.6	8.6
	Rank	37	39	38	39	27	41	40	40	39	41	41
	2000 raw data	955 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.1	11.8	8.6	8.8	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	9.6	7.4	9.2
	Rank	38	50	26	33	11	25	30	35	47	31	48
	2000 raw data	102 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	37	25	24	28	18	26	20	25	23	23	27
	Rank	42	10	8	16	2	19	4	23	19	21	39
	2000 raw data	41 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	60	35	43	47	52	59	42	66	54	43	63
	Rank	12	2	6	7	11	17	7	30	21	10	36
	2000 raw data	35 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	38	40	44	39	45	39	41	37	34	34	29
	Rank	32	33	38	33	39	34	39	37	37	38	34
	2000 raw data	452 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	9	7	7	8	9	10	11	10	10
	Rank	26	29	27	15	12	16	23	29	36	30	30
	2000 raw data	4,000 teens										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	8	8	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	9
	Rank	12	12	12	6	6	8	11	14	13	24	31
	2000 raw data	4,000 teens										
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	26	24	26	24	27	27	27	26	25	23	21
	Rank	17	9	12	12	19	20	20	19	22	19	17
	2000 raw data	42,000 children										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	15	15	15	14
	Rank	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	14	8	18	16
	2000 raw data	26,700 children										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	26	27	26	26	28	30	31	32	33	33	30
	Rank	37	40	33	28	38	43	43	46	48	48	38
	2000 raw data	29,000 families										

N.A.=Not Available.

Indicators		District of Columbia 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	15.1	15.4	14.3	14.6	14.2	13.4	14.3	13.4	13.1	13.1	11.9
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2000 raw data	908 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	20.7	21.0	19.6	17.4	18.2	16.2	14.9	13.2	12.5	15.0	12.0
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2000 raw data	92 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	51	55	60	57	61	47	58	46	47	35	31
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2000 raw data	28 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	206	279	269	382	339	313	298	264	155	201	98
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2000 raw data	37 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	88	105	90	102	88	78	79	66	66	67	48
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2000 raw data	408 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	16	13	10	10	11	11	11	10	11	12	12
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2000 raw data	3,000 teens										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	14	14	14	13	14	14	16	16	16	15	13
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2000 raw data	3,000 teens										
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	44	46	54	54	58	56	56	49	44	37	37
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2000 raw data	40,000 children										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	N.A.	37	36	34	31	29
	Rank	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2000 raw data	33,500 children										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	55	55	56	58	59	61	62	62	61	59	57
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2000 raw data	26,000 families										

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Florida

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.0
34	33	34	33	36	35	35	37	37	36	35
16,255 births										
9.6	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.1	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.0
32	29	29	29	31	25	28	24	22	31	27
1,425 deaths										
37	35	32	34	33	30	29	27	26	26	24
42	39	35	40	42	31	26	26	27	34	30
677 deaths										
75	67	63	64	67	62	56	54	52	54	53
30	22	23	22	24	20	19	18	19	21	22
536 deaths										
43	44	42	42	42	40	37	35	33	31	29
38	37	36	37	36	37	34	34	34	35	34
8,648 births										
13	12	12	12	13	13	12	12	12	12	12
42	39	41	44	45	44	38	40	41	41	43
101,000 teens										
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	8	8	8
34	32	30	36	39	40	39	26	22	24	21
70,000 teens										
33	34	36	34	35	32	32	29	27	24	24
40	39	43	41	45	38	41	36	30	24	25
876,000 children										
21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	24	22	22	22	19
35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	N.A.	36	36	36	36	36
669,500 children										
27	28	29	30	30	31	31	31	30	29	30
46	44	44	46	45	45	43	44	42	39	38
510,000 families										

Georgia

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.6
47	45	44	45	43	46	40	41	40	43	41
11,455 births										
12.4	11.4	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.5
50	48	46	47	48	44	46	41	39	40	41
1,126 deaths										
36	36	31	34	32	33	31	29	29	29	25
39	43	31	40	36	39	38	35	36	41	33
428 deaths										
74	78	73	76	73	74	83	64	59	63	55
29	35	31	33	29	32	43	28	26	34	23
330 deaths										
50	51	48	49	48	48	45	44	40	38	36
48	47	45	45	43	45	44	46	42	42	44
6,114 births										
12	11	10	10	12	13	13	12	13	12	11
38	36	32	32	43	44	44	40	45	41	35
51,000 teens										
12	11	11	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	10
40	32	30	23	32	32	34	26	30	30	35
44,000 teens										
29	31	33	32	30	27	28	28	30	26	23
28	32	36	36	28	20	25	30	42	30	20
494,000 children										
21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	24	23	23	22	18
35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	N.A.	36	37	37	36	34
392,800 children										
26	27	29	30	30	28	28	29	31	31	30
37	40	44	46	45	36	36	38	44	45	38
301,000 families										

Hawaii

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
7.1	6.8	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.5
26	23	27	22	25	21	23	20	22	23	25
1,388 births										
6.7	7.4	6.3	7.2	6.7	5.8	5.8	6.6	6.9	7.0	8.1
3	8	4	11	8	5	8	18	15	27	37
142 deaths										
26	23	25	22	23	23	21	19	18	13	15
10	5	11	3	6	5	6	3	5	1	3
34 deaths										
51	32	41	34	40	38	44	27	38	23	28
4	1	5	1	3	4	9	3	4	1	2
23 deaths										
32	35	31	30	32	28	28	25	30	26	23
23	25	22	19	23	19	22	19	32	29	23
542 births										
7	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	6
6	6	6	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	3
4,000 teens										
10	10	11	9	9	8	9	10	10	10	10
25	24	30	23	23	18	23	35	37	38	35
7,000 teens										
25	26	27	28	27	31	31	32	28	27	28
13	14	14	17	19	36	38	45	34	39	38
86,000 children										
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	14	18	16	15	15
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	8	27	19	18	20
42,700 children										
21	21	22	24	25	25	25	24	26	27	29
9	8	10	16	19	16	17	10	15	18	32
36,000 families										

Indicators		Idaho 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Illinois 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9
	Rank	12	13	9	5	5	9	6	10	7	9	15	37	37	40	40	39	38	37	35	34	33	31
	2000 raw data	1,362 births											14,700 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.7	8.7	8.8	7.2	6.9	6.1	7.4	6.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	10.7	10.7	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5
	Rank	22	24	29	11	12	8	26	20	22	17	32	44	44	44	43	43	44	42	40	38	43	41
	2000 raw data	153 deaths											1,568 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	35	35	37	32	32	35	29	37	29	32	22	29	34	29	29	32	30	26	23	22	22	20
	Rank	36	39	46	35	36	42	26	48	36	45	22	20	35	25	23	36	31	22	13	15	18	12
	2000 raw data	63 deaths											511 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	85	65	68	79	72	76	82	67	73	73	55	73	74	70	78	85	74	64	57	60	57	50
	Rank	42	19	27	36	26	36	41	34	40	42	23	27	31	28	35	41	32	29	19	28	25	17
	2000 raw data	61 deaths											451 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	26	30	29	29	27	27	26	23	25	25	21	40	41	40	41	41	38	36	34	33	29	28
	Rank	13	19	16	17	15	16	17	15	22	24	18	35	34	34	36	34	33	33	33	34	32	33
	2000 raw data	671 births											7,152 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	12	11	12	11	11	9	10	10	11	10	11	10	10	9	10	9	10	9	9	10	10
	Rank	32	39	36	44	34	34	23	29	33	35	30	32	29	32	28	31	22	31	25	23	30	30
	2000 raw data	9,000 teens											69,000 teens										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	11	11	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	8
	Rank	25	16	19	28	23	24	23	26	30	30	31	34	32	30	28	23	24	23	18	22	24	21
	2000 raw data	8,000 teens											59,000 teens										
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	25	27	27	28	26	27	29	28	26	23	23	30	30	30	31	32	30	28	26	25	24	23
	Rank	13	17	14	17	17	20	33	30	27	19	20	32	27	27	32	36	34	25	19	22	24	20
	2000 raw data	83,000 children											769,000 children										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	17	16	17	17	17	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	19	18	18	15	15
	Rank	29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	25	20	23	26	31	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	29	27	29	18	20
	2000 raw data	61,700 children											480,900 children										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	19	19	18	18	18	18	19	20	20	21	23	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	28
	Rank	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	37	36	33	37	32	31	29	27	34	25	24
	2000 raw data	41,000 families											422,000 families										

N.A.=Not Available.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indiana

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.4
21	22	21	24	20	28	30	27	32	30	22
6,426 births										
9.6	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.2	7.6	8.0	7.8
32	30	37	37	39	38	43	38	31	37	36
685 deaths										
30	32	29	28	30	33	29	27	26	28	25
26	27	25	16	32	39	26	26	27	39	33
310 deaths										
62	76	63	59	65	63	65	62	58	60	58
15	33	23	17	21	21	30	26	25	29	29
265 deaths										
35	35	35	34	35	35	33	32	29	27	26
30	25	29	27	31	32	32	32	29	30	30
3,354 births										
10	10	11	10	8	6	6	6	6	7	8
26	29	36	32	17	6	4	3	4	10	13
25,000 teens										
10	10	11	9	8	8	7	6	6	7	7
25	24	30	23	17	18	11	5	7	12	12
23,000 teens										
29	30	29	27	25	22	20	20	22	21	21
28	27	22	15	13	7	5	7	13	15	17
316,000 children										
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	15	14	12
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	8	8	10
180,700 children										
26	28	29	28	25	24	22	22	22	22	24
37	44	44	40	19	12	4	4	4	4	6
178,000 families										

Iowa

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1
10	11	13	10	9	11	14	13	10	9	5
2,346 births										
8.1	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.5	8.2	7.0	6.2	6.6	5.7	6.5
12	16	21	9	20	35	20	12	13	6	17
247 deaths										
26	27	21	24	25	25	29	24	27	21	22
10	13	4	5	12	13	26	19	31	14	22
123 deaths										
58	65	49	57	61	68	54	51	46	50	59
10	19	8	15	18	28	15	13	11	19	31
134 deaths										
20	23	21	23	23	22	21	20	19	18	18
3	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	9
1,138 births										
6	4	5	5	4	5	6	6	7	6	6
3	1	2	2	2	4	4	3	9	3	3
10,000 teens										
7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
7	5	1	1	2	2	3	4	1	1	1
7,000 teens										
16	17	18	19	18	18	18	19	19	18	16
2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	4	5	1
117,000 children										
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	14	13	14	14	11
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	8	6	6	8	6
79,800 children										
20	20	20	20	21	23	24	24	24	24	24
6	5	5	4	6	7	12	10	7	7	6
89,000 families										

Kansas

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9
17	19	19	19	18	18	19	16	18	18	17
2,740 births										
8.4	8.9	8.7	8.8	7.7	7.0	8.3	7.4	7.0	7.3	6.8
18	26	28	33	23	17	37	28	16	28	24
268 deaths										
29	34	28	29	28	27	31	27	29	27	25
20	35	21	23	27	21	38	26	36	36	33
138 deaths										
72	74	79	73	80	60	79	69	67	56	65
23	31	40	29	36	18	39	37	34	23	37
137 deaths										
30	29	30	31	30	30	28	28	25	24	23
18	16	19	22	19	22	22	25	22	22	23
1,379 births										
6	5	6	6	7	7	6	6	7	9	8
3	4	6	8	12	12	4	3	9	22	13
14,000 teens										
7	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	5	5	1	6	8	6	5	7	8	8
11,000 teens										
19	20	21	23	23	22	20	19	20	19	19
4	3	5	10	10	7	5	2	9	8	6
126,000 children										
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	15	14	14
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	8	8	16
101,200 children										
21	21	21	22	24	26	27	27	27	27	27
9	8	8	7	10	23	29	27	22	18	18
89,000 families										

Indicators		Kentucky 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Louisiana 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.3
	Rank	26	29	23	25	36	30	35	32	37	36	37	49	49	49	48	49	49	49	50	49	49	49
	2000 raw data	4,601 births											6,993 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.5	8.9	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.2	11.1	10.5	9.4	10.8	10.6	9.8	9.0	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.0
	Rank	20	26	22	23	26	28	28	27	29	34	29	47	43	37	49	49	48	45	46	44	47	46
	2000 raw data	401 deaths											608 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	29	37	32	29	27	29	27	30	26	24	23	38	35	40	41	35	36	36	34	32	34	32
	Rank	20	46	35	23	20	28	24	39	27	28	27	44	39	49	48	46	43	45	45	44	46	45
	2000 raw data	181 deaths											297 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	75	70	73	79	66	74	73	72	62	60	67	115	96	97	113	91	89	85	84	70	72	67
	Rank	30	24	31	36	23	32	33	40	31	29	40	49	46	47	50	44	43	45	47	38	40	40
	2000 raw data	194 deaths											244 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	41	43	39	40	40	39	37	35	31	30	29	49	51	53	53	51	45	43	42	40	38	36
	Rank	36	36	33	34	33	34	34	34	33	34	34	47	47	49	48	46	43	43	42	42	42	44
	2000 raw data	2,403 births											3,796 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	12	11	11	12	13	14	11	11	11	12	13	14	14	13	13	13	12	11	11	12	12
	Rank	38	39	36	36	43	44	47	34	36	35	43	42	48	50	49	45	44	38	34	36	41	43
	2000 raw data	30,000 teens											36,000 teens										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	14	14	13	12	11	12	12	12	10	10	11	13	13	14	13	14	13	13	13	12	11	12
	Rank	49	48	47	46	39	44	44	46	37	38	45	43	45	49	49	49	47	47	48	46	45	46
	2000 raw data	26,000 teens											36,000 teens										
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	35	35	36	35	34	33	32	31	29	26	24	41	40	40	40	40	40	37	35	32	34	32
	Rank	42	41	43	44	40	40	41	42	40	30	25	50	50	49	49	49	50	48	49	48	49	49
	2000 raw data	232,000 children											368,000 children										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28	N.A.	26	26	23	21	20	32	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	N.A.	31	30	26	26	26
	Rank	45	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	44	N.A.	42	44	37	35	39	49	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	48	N.A.	48	48	49	49	48
	2000 raw data	198,100 children											320,100 children										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	23	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	26	27	27	27	29	31	32	34	34	35	35	37	36	36
	Rank	22	28	23	23	19	16	17	13	15	18	18	46	49	50	50	50	49	49	50	50	50	50
	2000 raw data	132,000 families											211,000 families										

N.A. =Not Available.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Maine

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0
4	7	2	7	7	13	9	5	4	6	4
820 births										
6.2	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.2	6.5	4.4	5.1	6.3	4.8	4.9
1	5	1	7	3	12	1	2	9	1	2
66 deaths										
27	21	23	24	20	24	22	21	19	19	21
13	3	6	5	3	9	8	6	7	6	19
49 deaths										
60	72	54	63	53	29	48	37	47	62	50
12	27	14	21	12	1	11	6	13	32	17
45 deaths										
23	24	21	20	18	19	17	15	15	14	14
6	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4
363 births										
7	6	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	6	7
6	6	2	2	3	6	11	9	9	3	7
5,000 teens										
8	8	7	6	5	7	7	8	8	7	8
12	12	10	6	2	13	11	18	22	12	21
5,000 teens										
28	31	32	28	25	28	27	29	28	26	24
24	32	33	17	13	13	20	36	34	30	25
70,000 children										
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	18	17	15	14	15
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	20	21	8	8	20
44,200 children										
20	21	22	24	25	25	23	25	27	28	27
6	8	10	16	19	16	8	13	22	25	18
43,000 families										

Maryland

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.6
41	41	42	43	41	43	43	41	42	45	41
6,413 births										
9.5	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.4	7.6
31	32	42	42	41	41	39	44	41	42	33
562 deaths										
27	32	30	29	30	27	25	23	20	21	21
13	27	27	23	32	21	19	13	10	14	19
220 deaths										
77	66	62	68	61	79	63	58	59	63	51
36	21	22	27	18	38	27	22	26	34	20
182 deaths										
33	35	33	34	33	32	30	28	26	25	23
26	25	25	27	28	28	28	25	25	24	23
2,499 births										
10	10	8	8	8	9	7	7	7	8	8
26	29	19	21	17	22	11	9	9	14	13
23,000 teens										
10	11	11	10	8	8	7	8	7	7	7
25	32	30	28	17	18	11	18	13	12	12
21,000 teens										
26	29	29	30	27	25	23	22	19	16	16
17	24	22	26	19	16	11	11	4	1	1
205,000 children										
14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	13	14	15	13	10
4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	4	7	8	2	3
135,700 children										
28	28	28	26	27	26	26	26	27	28	28
48	44	41	28	32	23	20	18	22	25	24
180,000 families										

Massachusetts

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1
15	15	16	17	16	15	14	18	17	18	19
5,712 births										
7.0	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.6
4	4	5	3	2	1	2	3	2	4	1
376 deaths										
20	19	21	21	17	18	17	15	11	14	15
1	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3
182 deaths										
48	46	36	39	40	35	33	33	39	28	25
3	5	2	4	3	3	2	4	5	3	1
106 deaths										
24	25	25	24	24	22	20	19	18	16	15
8	9	10	8	10	7	6	6	6	5	5
1,740 births										
9	8	7	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	7
21	17	11	8	7	12	11	9	4	3	7
23,000 teens										
9	9	8	8	7	7	7	6	5	5	6
12	16	12	15	13	13	11	5	3	4	8
21,000 teens										
32	33	32	29	28	28	28	27	28	29	29
38	37	33	21	24	25	25	25	34	42	42
429,000 children										
14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	15	15	17	14	15
4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	14	14	23	8	20
221,900 children										
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	28	27
37	36	33	28	28	23	20	27	22	25	18
198,000 families										

Indicators		Michigan 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Minnesota 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1
	Rank	37	37	37	36	38	35	31	27	28	33	31	4	6	4	8	7	9	6	5	4	7	5
	2000 raw data	10,687 births											4,138 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.0	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.6
	Rank	44	42	45	40	37	36	36	38	36	39	39	6	10	9	16	13	16	9	8	7	13	7
	2000 raw data	1,119 deaths											378 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	32	31	31	30	27	26	26	26	23	22	21	23	23	23	23	23	20	21	21	21	18
	Rank	26	27	31	31	32	21	22	25	27	21	22	2	5	6	4	6	5	4	6	13	14	9
	2000 raw data	438 deaths											180 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	72	77	64	66	71	65	59	59	47	45	47	55	49	51	45	48	48	52	46	43	44	44
	Rank	23	34	25	24	25	24	25	23	13	14	14	8	7	11	6	8	9	13	11	8	11	11
	2000 raw data	341 deaths											163 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	36	36	34	33	32	30	28	25	24	22	22	20	21	20	20	20	19	19	18	17	16	16
	Rank	31	30	27	24	23	22	22	19	19	16	22	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	6
	2000 raw data	4,620 births											1,739 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	7	7	6	6	8	7	7	6	6	5	5
	Rank	21	24	27	28	17	16	17	15	23	22	24	6	8	6	8	17	12	11	3	4	2	2
	2000 raw data	53,000 teens											15,000 teens										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	11	10	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	6	5	5	7	7	6	5	4	4	4	4
	Rank	25	32	26	23	17	18	11	14	13	12	21	4	2	1	11	13	8	3	1	1	1	1
	2000 raw data	49,000 teens											14,000 teens										
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	35	36	36	34	32	29	28	28	27	26	26	28	28	25	21	20	19	21	21	20	17	16
	Rank	42	44	43	41	36	27	25	30	30	30	32	24	19	11	6	4	5	8	8	9	2	1
	2000 raw data	688,000 children											198,000 children										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	20	19	18	17	14	14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	12	11	13	13	9
	Rank	29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	30	30	29	26	16	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	3	2	2	2	2
	2000 raw data	366,700 children											119,100 children										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	26	27	28	28	29	28	28	28	28	28	28	21	22	25	26	26	24	23	22	21	21	21
	Rank	37	40	41	40	43	36	36	34	34	25	24	9	13	27	28	28	12	8	4	3	2	2
	2000 raw data	361,000 families											133,000 families										

N.A.=Not Available

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Mississippi

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.7
50	50	50	50	50	50	49	49	49	50	50
4,694 births										
12.1	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.6	10.1	10.1	10.7
49	48	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	49	50
470 deaths										
45	41	44	41	41	42	41	36	42	40	37
50	49	50	48	50	50	50	46	50	50	50
219 deaths										
100	99	102	109	110	98	95	90	75	83	86
47	48	48	49	50	50	49	49	42	47	48
700 deaths										
57	61	59	58	58	58	52	50	47	45	44
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
2,928 births										
10	9	9	9	11	11	11	10	10	12	11
26	24	27	28	34	34	35	29	33	41	35
20,000 teens										
13	13	12	11	11	10	11	10	12	12	12
43	45	42	36	39	32	39	35	46	48	46
21,000 teens										
39	37	38	38	39	36	33	30	28	26	27
49	47	48	48	48	47	43	40	34	30	36
208,000 children										
34	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	31	30	25	24	26
50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	50	N.A.	48	48	44	46	48
200,900 children										
28	29	30	30	32	34	35	34	34	35	34
48	49	48	46	49	49	49	49	49	49	48
129,000 families										

Missouri

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
7.1	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.6
26	35	32	33	32	30	25	27	28	26	27
5,798 births										
9.4	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.2
30	40	25	26	31	23	30	32	32	36	29
547 deaths										
33	31	33	32	27	29	30	27	27	23	27
33	25	38	35	20	28	32	26	31	21	39
297 deaths										
81	90	85	97	102	81	76	73	70	75	74
39	42	43	46	49	40	37	41	38	44	46
384 deaths										
39	39	38	37	35	33	31	30	29	27	27
33	32	32	32	31	29	31	30	29	30	31
3,202 births										
10	10	9	11	11	12	12	11	9	7	9
26	29	27	36	34	39	38	34	23	10	24
25,000 teens										
11	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	7	6	7
34	24	26	28	23	24	23	26	13	8	12
19,000 teens										
28	28	29	30	28	25	25	26	25	23	23
24	19	22	26	24	16	16	19	22	19	20
332,000 children										
19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	20	19	18	17	17
29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32	N.A.	30	30	29	26	31
236,200 children										
23	23	26	27	27	26	26	26	26	27	28
22	19	33	37	32	23	20	18	15	18	24
197,000 families										

Montana

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
6.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.4	6.3	7.0	6.8	6.2
17	9	16	14	14	8	14	10	18	15	8
678 births										
9.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.4	6.7	6.1
25	6	15	15	19	17	20	21	28	17	12
67 deaths										
28	32	39	28	26	34	33	32	19	28	33
16	27	48	16	16	41	42	43	7	39	47
58 deaths										
97	72	80	105	81	82	54	69	79	81	81
43	27	41	48	38	42	15	37	45	46	47
58 deaths										
24	23	25	27	22	23	21	20	20	18	19
8	5	10	14	6	10	7	7	8	7	10
406 births										
7	7	7	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	8
6	8	11	8	7	6	11	15	16	14	13
5,000 teens										
8	9	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	7	7
12	16	12	15	13	13	20	18	22	12	12
4,000 teens										
29	30	29	26	26	31	33	32	31	31	31
28	27	22	14	17	36	43	45	46	47	47
70,000 children										
22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	22	21	21	22	20
39	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	34	34	35	36	39
45,700 children										
22	22	23	25	24	24	24	25	26	28	30
17	13	15	23	10	12	12	13	15	25	38
34,000 families										

Indicators		Nebraska 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Nevada 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2
	Rank	7	9	10	12	13	15	12	18	11	13	16	32	29	26	31	32	25	25	25	23	23	20
	2000 raw data	1,680 births											2,222 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.3	7.6	7.4	9.1	7.7	7.4	8.7	7.4	7.3	6.8	7.3	8.4	9.2	6.7	6.7	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.5
	Rank	16	12	13	36	23	23	43	28	27	22	31	18	32	6	5	7	4	13	16	16	16	17
	2000 raw data	180 deaths											201 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	32	28	26	30	26	23	28	24	23	23	22	36	33	30	31	34	31	30	30	29	25	23
	Rank	32	15	15	30	16	5	25	19	19	21	22	39	33	27	31	44	35	32	39	36	30	27
	2000 raw data	76 deaths											92 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	75	56	49	54	65	56	55	67	57	62	61	98	92	82	57	74	81	76	66	86	58	60
	Rank	30	11	8	12	21	15	18	34	24	32	34	46	43	42	15	32	40	37	30	50	26	32
	2000 raw data	82 deaths											76 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	23	24	23	23	24	22	22	21	21	20	19	43	44	42	45	47	44	42	42	38	37	35
	Rank	6	7	7	6	10	7	9	9	12	12	10	37	37	36	41	42	42	42	42	40	41	41
	2000 raw data	753 births											1,299 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	6	5	6	5	6	6	8	9	8	7	6	15	15	13	12	13	14	17	17	17	16	14
	Rank	3	4	6	2	7	6	17	25	16	10	3	48	49	48	44	45	49	50	50	49	49	48
	2000 raw data	6,000 teens											14,000 teens										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	5	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	4	5	12	12	11	11	11	12	10	10	9	9	10
	Rank	3	2	5	6	6	2	6	5	7	1	3	40	42	30	36	39	44	34	35	30	33	35
	2000 raw data	5,000 teens											10,000 teens										
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	14	14	16	17	17	18	18	17	16	17	19	26	29	30	30	25	24	23	24	22	20	20
	Rank	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	6	17	24	27	26	13	13	11	13	13	12	14
	2000 raw data	83,000 children											118,000 children										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	13	12	13	14	13	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	15	15	15
	Rank	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.	4	3	2	8	14	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	8	18	20
	2000 raw data	55,600 children											76,800 children										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	17	17	18	19	20	20	22	23	24	24	25	25	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	28	29
	Rank	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	7	7	7	9	34	36	33	28	32	31	29	27	22	25	32
	2000 raw data	52,000 families											69,000 families										

N.A. = Not Available

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

New Hampshire

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
4.9	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.8	5.7	6.2	6.3
2	3	7	2	1	4	1	4	2	9	11
922 births										
7.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.3	4.4	5.8	5.7
5	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	9	9
84 deaths										
23	19	11	13	20	21	18	20	12	16	14
4	1	1	1	3	4	3	4	2	3	2
34 deaths										
51	53	36	36	41	49	33	25	39	36	36
4	9	2	3	5	10	2	1	5	6	6
31 deaths										
17	17	15	15	14	15	15	14	13	11	10
2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
257 births										
9	8	8	8	8	6	6	8	7	8	8
21	17	19	21	17	6	4	15	9	14	13
6,000 teens										
7	8	8	7	5	5	5	6	5	5	5
7	12	12	11	2	2	3	5	3	4	3
3,000 teens										
20	26	28	27	22	24	23	27	23	23	20
6	14	17	15	9	13	11	25	17	19	14
65,000 children										
9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12	N.A.	8	8	10	11	8
1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.	1	1	1	1	1
25,000 children										
19	20	20	22	22	24	24	26	25	25	25
4	5	5	7	7	12	12	18	10	12	9
40,000 families										

New Jersey

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
7.0	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	7.7
25	33	27	36	32	30	31	35	34	36	28
8,936 births										
9.0	8.7	8.4	8.3	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.3
25	24	23	25	23	15	19	14	11	17	14
733 deaths										
27	25	26	26	25	25	22	21	19	18	15
13	10	15	13	12	13	8	6	7	5	3
249 deaths										
41	37	39	40	34	38	36	35	34	29	32
2	3	4	5	2	4	4	5	2	4	4
168 deaths										
24	26	24	25	26	24	23	21	20	18	17
8	11	8	10	14	12	12	9	8	7	7
2,660 births										
7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
6	8	11	8	7	6	4	3	4	3	3
25,000 teens										
8	9	9	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
12	16	19	11	13	8	6	5	7	8	8
27,000 teens										
26	26	28	28	27	25	24	24	22	20	19
17	14	17	17	19	16	14	13	13	12	6
377,000 children										
13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	13	14	15	13	11
3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	4	7	8	2	6
226,200 children										
21	22	23	23	24	23	22	22	23	23	23
9	13	15	11	10	7	4	4	6	5	3
225,000 families										

New Mexico

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
7.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.0
34	27	27	28	26	28	25	32	23	26	35
2,175 births										
9.0	8.1	7.6	8.4	8.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	7.2	6.9	6.6
25	18	16	26	34	10	13	10	22	25	19
180 deaths										
35	37	33	35	32	32	33	27	30	27	20
36	46	38	42	36	37	42	26	42	36	12
80 deaths										
121	93	76	91	85	90	93	68	82	87	88
50	45	36	44	41	44	46	36	47	49	49
128 deaths										
47	50	51	54	52	49	46	44	44	43	39
42	44	46	49	48	48	47	46	47	48	47
1,700 births										
9	10	10	11	11	12	14	14	13	11	11
21	29	32	36	34	39	47	48	45	35	35
13,000 teens										
10	11	11	12	11	13	14	14	13	11	10
25	32	30	46	39	47	50	50	50	45	35
12,000 teens										
30	34	33	32	34	36	38	33	30	28	30
32	39	36	36	40	47	49	47	42	41	45
156,000 children										
27	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31	N.A.	32	29	28	2.	26
48	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	47	N.A.	50	47	50	50	48
133,200 children										
24	23	23	25	27	31	32	32	31	31	34
28	19	15	23	32	45	47	46	44	45	48
77,000 families										

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators		New York											North Carolina										
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8
	Rank	37	39	38	38	32	30	31	32	28	28	28	42	44	43	44	44	44	44	41	43	44	45
	2000 raw data	19,996 births											10,552 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.6	9.4	8.8	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.4	10.6	10.8	10.0	10.5	10.0	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.1	8.6
	Rank	32	34	29	26	26	29	20	19	9	15	16	43	45	43	48	46	42	46	45	46	46	44
	2000 raw data	1,656 deaths											1,038 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	29	30	27	28	25	26	23	21	20	20	17	31	36	34	29	32	29	30	28	27	25	24
	Rank	20	22	18	16	12	19	11	6	10	7	7	30	43	40	23	36	28	32	33	31	30	30
	2000 raw data	618 deaths											372 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	61	61	56	53	56	45	41	37	34	38	31	71	72	72	76	78	80	71	62	64	59	55
	Rank	14	15	16	10	14	6	6	6	2	7	3	21	27	29	33	35	39	32	26	32	28	23
	2000 raw data	402 deaths											296 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	28	29	29	30	30	28	26	23	22	21	19	45	46	44	43	43	42	41	38	36	35	34
	Rank	16	16	16	19	19	19	17	15	14	14	10	38	39	38	38	37	38	39	39	39	39	39
	2000 raw data	6,958 births											5,087 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	14	13	12	11	11	12	12	12	11	11	11
	Rank	13	24	19	21	17	22	23	25	23	22	24	47	44	41	36	34	39	38	40	36	35	35
	2000 raw data	91,000 teens											44,000 teens										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	9	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	10	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	9
	Rank	19	24	19	28	32	32	34	35	37	30	21	25	24	30	28	32	24	23	26	30	24	31
	2000 raw data	88,000 teens											35,000 teens										
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	34	35	35	35	35	35	35	34	33	30	29	27	29	28	29	27	27	26	26	25	24	24
	Rank	41	41	40	44	45	44	47	48	49	44	42	21	24	17	21	19	20	19	19	22	24	25
	2000 raw data	1,333,000 children											474,000 children										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	25	25	25	23	21	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	20	19	19	19	17
	Rank	33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	43	N.A.	39	40	44	41	43	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	30	30	32	33	31
	2000 raw data	981,500 children											338,900 children										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	28	28	29	29	30	31	32	32	31	31	31	23	24	25	26	28	29	29	29	28	28	29
	Rank	48	44	44	44	45	45	47	46	44	45	47	22	28	27	28	38	41	40	38	34	25	32
	2000 raw data	680,000 families											255,000 families										

N.A.=Not Available.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

North Dakota

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
5.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.4
11	2	3	5	4	1	5	8	11	9	12
489 births										
8.0	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.2	7.2	5.3	6.2	8.6	6.8	8.1
11	18	19	19	18	19	5	12	41	22	37
62 deaths										
31	23	27	25	27	39	24	21	27	24	19
30	5	18	10	20	47	16	6	31	28	10
23 deaths										
69	60	46	51	72	46	58	61	56	56	39
20	14	7	9	26	7	21	25	22	23	7
21 deaths										
16	18	18	18	15	18	16	14	16	13	12
1	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	3
187 births										
4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	3	4
1	1	2	2	3	4	4	3	1	1	1
2,000 teens										
4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5
1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	3
2,000 teens										
19	21	22	21	20	17	18	19	22	22	23
4	6	6	6	4	1	1	2	13	17	20
33,000 children										
18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	16	15	17	17	16
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	20	14	23	26	27
24,900 children										
16	17	18	20	20	20	19	20	22	24	25
1	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	4	7	9
20,000 families										

Ohio

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9
26	35	34	33	29	30	25	27	27	30	31
12,304 births										
9.8	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.7	8.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.2	7.6
36	34	37	37	38	39	33	35	34	40	33
1,187 deaths										
29	27	24	28	27	27	25	24	24	21	23
20	13	8	16	20	21	19	19	22	14	27
525 deaths										
55	55	54	55	46	50	43	41	43	44	40
8	10	14	13	6	11	8	8	8	11	9
324 deaths										
34	36	35	35	34	33	30	29	27	25	24
29	30	29	30	29	29	28	29	28	24	28
5,796 births										
7	7	6	6	7	8	9	8	8	8	8
6	8	6	8	12	16	23	15	16	14	13
54,000 teens										
9	9	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	7	7
19	16	12	15	17	18	23	18	22	12	12
46,000 teens										
29	30	31	31	30	29	27	28	28	26	25
28	27	31	32	28	27	20	30	34	30	30
737,000 children										
18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	18	17	16	16	16
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32	N.A.	28	21	19	24	27
460,100 children										
23	23	24	25	26	27	26	27	27	29	30
22	19	23	23	28	31	20	27	22	39	38
428,000 families										

Oklahoma

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5
21	21	21	20	23	21	24	21	20	21	25
3,705 births										
9.2	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.5	7.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
28	37	29	33	36	36	39	30	39	43	41
425 deaths										
36	34	31	36	32	37	30	33	32	31	25
39	35	31	44	36	45	32	44	44	43	33
170 deaths										
83	87	78	85	83	76	74	82	69	69	62
41	40	39	40	39	36	34	45	36	37	35
168 deaths										
39	42	41	40	41	39	37	37	35	33	33
33	35	35	34	34	34	34	37	38	37	38
2,523 births										
12	11	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	9
38	36	27	28	28	22	31	29	23	22	24
18,000 teens										
12	12	12	11	9	9	8	9	9	9	8
40	42	42	36	23	24	20	26	30	30	21
16,000 teens										
30	31	31	30	28	29	29	29	26	26	26
32	32	31	26	24	27	33	36	27	30	32
215,000 children										
23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	26	25	24	23	20
41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	N.A.	42	40	41	41	39
174,500 children										
22	22	23	24	25	26	27	27	27	26	26
17	13	15	16	19	23	29	27	22	14	13
107,000 families										

Indicators		Oregon 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Pennsylvania 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.6	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.9	7.7
	Rank	3	3	4	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	26	32	27	31	27	25	25	25	23	30	28
	2000 raw data	2,584 births											11,256 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.6	9.6	9.1	9.0	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.1
	Rank	16	7	9	11	16	8	6	5	3	9	7	32	30	34	29	33	32	35	32	21	28	28
	2000 raw data	255 deaths											1,039 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	29	28	28	29	25	27	29	25	22	23	21	28	28	25	25	27	24	21	24	22	22	20
	Rank	20	15	21	23	12	21	26	23	15	21	19	16	15	11	10	20	9	6	19	15	18	12
	2000 raw data	137 deaths											448 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	72	67	60	60	56	75	58	53	52	39	50	54	49	51	50	49	50	54	57	51	52	46
	Rank	23	22	20	19	14	35	21	16	19	8	17	7	7	11	8	10	11	15	19	18	20	13
	2000 raw data	122 deaths											390 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	31	31	30	30	30	30	29	27	26	25	23	28	29	29	28	28	26	24	22	22	21	20
	Rank	21	21	19	19	19	22	26	24	25	24	23	16	16	16	16	16	15	13	12	14	14	16
	2000 raw data	1,657 births											4,763 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	13	13	12	7	7	7	8	8	9	8	8	7	7	7
	Rank	13	24	32	32	34	34	38	45	45	47	43	6	8	11	21	17	22	17	15	9	10	7
	2000 raw data	23,000 teens											46,000 teens										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	7	9	10	10	9	10	11	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	7	7	7
	Rank	7	16	26	28	23	32	39	40	37	30	31	19	16	19	23	23	24	23	18	13	12	12
	2000 raw data	16,000 teens											46,000 teens										
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	30	29	30	34	35	33	31	30	30	29	27	28	28	29	29	28	27	26	24	21	20
	Rank	38	27	22	26	40	44	43	42	42	44	42	21	19	17	21	27	25	20	19	18	15	14
	2000 raw data	254,000 children											581,000 children										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18	N.A.	16	17	16	17	16	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	17	17	17	17	14
	Rank	29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	20	21	19	26	27	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	25	21	23	26	16
	2000 raw data	131,400 children											406,900 children										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	24	23	24	23	24	25	27	28	27	28	28	21	21	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	25	25
	Rank	28	19	23	11	10	16	29	34	22	25	24	9	8	8	7	7	7	12	13	10	12	9
	2000 raw data	117,000 families											346,000 families										

N.A. =Not Available

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Rhode Island

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.2
17	16	18	18	18	19	19	24	23	20	20
893 births										
8.1	8.0	7.4	7.3	5.0	7.2	5.2	7.0	7.0	5.7	6.3
12	16	13	14	1	19	4	22	16	6	14
79 deaths										
24	25	16	24	26	20	16	15	17	20	17
5	10	2	5	16	2	1	1	3	7	7
33 deaths										
35	38	34	34	19	33	26	43	33	25	40
1	4	1	1	1	2	1	10	1	2	9
30 deaths										
32	30	30	34	32	27	27	28	24	22	21
23	19	19	27	23	16	21	25	19	16	18
415 births										
11	8	7	7	8	10	11	12	11	10	10
32	17	11	15	17	31	35	40	36	30	30
5,000 teens										
9	10	9	8	8	9	9	11	10	9	8
19	24	19	15	17	24	23	40	37	30	21
4,000 teens										
25	32	36	35	33	29	30	28	25	22	21
13	35	43	44	39	27	36	30	22	17	17
50,000 children										
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	21	N.A.	17	18	17	16	16
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31	N.A.	25	27	23	24	27
39,800 children										
23	25	26	28	28	28	28	29	30	29	29
22	31	33	40	38	36	36	38	42	39	32
34,000 families										

South Carolina

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
8.7	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.8	9.7
47	48	48	48	48	48	47	47	48	48	47
5,419 births										
11.7	11.3	10.4	10.1	9.3	9.6	8.4	9.6	9.6	10.2	8.7
48	47	48	45	43	47	38	48	47	50	45
488 deaths										
38	32	36	35	39	36	39	28	29	30	25
44	27	45	42	48	43	49	33	36	42	33
200 deaths										
75	88	73	73	75	70	75	65	66	68	66
30	41	31	29	34	30	36	29	33	36	39
195 deaths										
47	48	46	44	46	43	41	40	40	38	35
42	41	41	40	40	40	39	41	42	42	41
2,921 births										
11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	9	11	11
32	36	36	36	34	39	35	34	23	35	35
27,000 teens										
10	10	11	11	11	10	9	9	8	8	10
25	24	30	36	39	32	23	26	22	24	35
24,000 teens										
30	33	34	33	34	33	31	25	24	23	27
32	37	39	39	40	40	38	17	18	19	36
241,000 children										
21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	25	23	23	22	19
35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	39	37	37	36	36
189,700 children										
25	26	26	28	29	31	31	31	29	28	29
34	36	33	40	43	45	43	44	40	25	32
137,000 families										

South Dakota

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.2
4	7	4	8	9	7	6	1	4	5	8
639 births										
10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	5.7	7.7	9.1	8.9	5.5
38	34	36	40	45	46	7	34	44	45	6
57 deaths										
38	36	28	26	31	23	36	29	37	27	35
44	43	21	13	35	5	45	35	49	36	49
54 deaths										
97	71	88	81	83	65	74	83	69	79	70
43	25	44	38	39	24	34	46	36	45	42
44 deaths										
24	26	27	25	23	21	22	22	20	19	19
8	11	15	10	7	6	9	12	8	10	10
353 births										
8	7	8	7	8	9	9	9	8	8	8
13	8	19	15	17	22	23	25	16	14	13
4,000 teens										
6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
4	5	5	1	6	8	6	5	7	12	12
4,000 teens										
18	20	20	20	21	22	24	21	19	18	18
3	3	3	4	8	7	14	8	4	5	4
32,000 children										
20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	20	19	19	18	15
33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	30	30	32	32	20
30,500 children										
22	23	22	21	20	21	23	24	25	24	24
17	19	10	6	3	5	8	10	10	7	6
22,000 families										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators		Tennessee 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Texas 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	8.2	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.2	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
	Rank	44	47	44	47	45	44	45	41	46	46	46	24	27	25	25	23	23	21	21	21	21	22
	2000 raw data	7,345 births											26,754 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.3	10.0	9.4	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.7	9.1	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.7
	Rank	41	39	37	39	40	43	39	41	36	35	47	12	14	19	16	16	12	15	15	11	13	9
	2000 raw data	724 deaths											2,065 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	35	35	32	32	33	32	30	30	27	31	28	33	33	31	31	29	28	29	27	25	26	24
	Rank	36	39	35	35	42	37	32	39	31	43	43	33	33	31	31	31	26	26	26	26	34	30
	2000 raw data	300 deaths											1,110 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	75	81	77	83	91	90	81	77	79	72	73	80	81	77	73	74	66	68	66	60	54	57
	Rank	30	37	37	39	44	44	40	43	45	40	44	38	37	37	29	32	26	31	30	28	21	28
	2000 raw data	290 deaths											929 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	45	48	45	43	43	42	40	39	38	35	34	48	50	51	51	52	51	49	47	45	44	42
	Rank	38	41	40	38	37	38	38	40	40	39	39	45	44	46	47	48	49	48	49	48	49	49
	2000 raw data	3,777 births											19,640 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	13	12	11	10	11	13	13	12	11	11	13	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	12	12	13
	Rank	42	44	41	36	31	34	44	45	41	35	35	42	39	41	44	45	44	44	45	41	41	47
	2000 raw data	37,000 teens											160,000 teens										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	13	13	11	11	13	13	13	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	11	11	10	10
	Rank	43	45	47	36	39	47	47	48	44	38	35	34	32	30	36	39	44	44	40	44	38	35
	2000 raw data	33,000 teens											121,000 teens										
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	35	36	35	34	32	29	27	26	24	24	25	28	28	30	31	30	29	28	27	27	25	24
	Rank	42	44	40	41	36	27	20	19	18	24	30	24	19	27	32	28	27	25	25	30	28	25
	2000 raw data	351,000 children											1,396,000 children										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	22	21	19	19	18	26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	29	N.A.	27	26	24	22	22
	Rank	39	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	34	34	32	33	34	46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	46	N.A.	45	44	41	36	44
	2000 raw data	253,000 children											1,272,600 children										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	26	28	30	31	30	29	29	30	31	29	29	22	23	23	24	24	25	26	26	27	27	27
	Rank	37	44	48	49	45	41	40	42	44	39	32	17	19	15	16	10	16	20	18	22	18	18
	2000 raw data	199,000 families											740,000 families										

N.A.=Not Available.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Utah

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
5.7	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6
12	16	10	12	9	15	17	15	15	15	14
3,115 births										
7.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.6	4.8	5.2
7	2	2	2	3	2	11	5	4	1	3
248 deaths										
25	30	30	33	28	30	25	27	24	20	20
6	22	27	38	27	31	19	26	22	7	12
108 deaths										
66	48	57	67	73	63	59	66	49	44	44
17	6	17	25	29	21	25	30	16	11	11
96 deaths										
26	27	26	26	25	25	24	24	22	23	21
13	15	13	12	12	13	13	18	14	20	18
1,271 births										
8	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	9	9	8
13	8	11	15	12	16	11	9	23	22	13
13,000 teens										
8	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
12	8	5	6	6	13	11	14	13	12	12
10,000 teens										
21	22	23	20	18	17	18	19	18	17	18
7	7	8	4	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
133,000 children										
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	11	12	13	13	10
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.	2	3	2	2	3
70,900 children										
16	16	16	16	15	14	14	15	17	17	17
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
51,000 families										

Vermont

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.1
7	11	10	10	12	3	11	10	11	2	5
395 births										
6.4	5.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	6.0	7.1	6.1	7.0	5.8	6.0
2	1	11	5	20	7	23	10	16	9	11
39 deaths										
25	21	25	33	21	24	23	23	18	20	13
6	3	11	38	5	9	11	13	5	7	1
15 deaths										
58	56	57	59	47	58	46	26	76	48	55
10	11	17	17	7	16	10	2	43	15	23
25 deaths										
20	21	17	17	16	11	15	12	11	12	10
3	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1
138 births										
8	8	8	7	6	7	6	7	6	6	7
13	17	19	15	7	12	4	9	4	3	7
2,000 teens										
6	7	7	6	6	5	7	8	8	7	6
4	8	10	6	6	2	11	18	22	12	8
2,000 teens										
22	25	26	25	25	25	25	24	24	26	26
9	12	12	13	13	16	16	13	18	30	32
39,000 children										
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	15	13	13	12
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	14	2	2	10
17,800 children										
21	21	22	23	23	23	24	26	26	27	28
9	8	10	11	9	7	12	18	15	18	24
21,000 families										

Virginia

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.9
32	29	34	28	29	35	31	27	32	28	31
7,843 births										
10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	8.3	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.9
40	38	41	32	34	32	33	35	32	28	26
682 deaths										
28	28	24	28	27	25	23	23	22	20	20
16	15	8	16	20	13	11	13	15	7	12
269 deaths										
71	64	61	56	62	60	58	59	50	48	52
21	18	21	14	20	18	21	23	17	15	21
251 deaths										
32	32	31	31	31	31	28	26	24	23	21
23	23	22	22	22	27	22	23	19	20	18
2,960 births										
8	7	7	8	9	9	8	7	8	8	8
13	8	11	21	28	22	17	9	16	14	13
31,000 teens										
8	7	8	8	8	7	7	6	7	7	7
12	8	12	15	17	13	11	5	13	12	12
27,000 teens										
24	24	24	22	23	23	25	24	21	19	19
12	9	9	9	10	12	16	13	11	8	6
334,000 children										
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18	N.A.	16	17	17	14	12
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	20	21	23	8	10
213,700 children										
24	23	22	23	25	28	29	29	28	26	27
28	19	10	11	19	36	40	38	34	14	18
225,000 families										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators		Washington											West Virginia										
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.3
	Rank	7	5	7	3	2	4	4	3	2	3	1	26	23	27	27	29	38	37	38	34	33	38
	2000 raw data	4,513 births											1,739 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.0	5.2	9.9	8.2	9.2	8.6	6.7	7.9	7.4	9.6	8.0	7.4	7.6
	Rank	8	10	7	4	3	6	11	4	5	3	3	37	20	35	29	8	34	26	48	34	31	33
	2000 raw data	421 deaths											158 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	28	24	25	24	28	25	23	23	20	20	19	25	31	28	31	27	30	31	29	24	25	30
	Rank	16	8	11	5	27	13	11	13	10	7	10	6	25	21	31	20	31	38	35	22	30	44
	2000 raw data	220 deaths											94 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	64	63	53	62	53	52	50	51	47	48	49	73	73	66	67	48	64	63	57	60	70	58
	Rank	16	17	13	20	12	14	12	13	13	15	16	27	30	26	25	8	23	27	19	28	39	29
	2000 raw data	210 deaths											73 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	30	31	31	29	28	28	26	25	23	22	20	33	33	33	33	32	30	29	28	26	24	23
	Rank	18	21	22	17	16	19	17	19	17	16	16	26	24	25	24	23	22	26	25	25	22	23
	2000 raw data	2,560 births											817 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	10	8	6	8	9	9	8	8	9	10	12	12	12	13	13	11	9	8	8	9	11
	Rank	32	29	19	8	17	22	23	15	16	22	30	38	39	41	49	45	34	23	15	16	22	35
	2000 raw data	32,000 teens											12,000 teens										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	9	8	10	11	12	9	7	7	8	16	17	18	18	17	15	13	11	10	11	13
	Rank	25	24	19	15	32	40	44	26	13	12	21	50	50	50	50	50	50	47	40	37	45	50
	2000 raw data	28,000 teens											14,000 teens										
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	27	27	28	29	31	32	31	28	26	25	28	37	37	40	41	41	39	39	38	37	34	32
	Rank	21	17	17	21	33	38	38	30	27	28	38	46	47	49	50	50	49	50	50	50	49	49
	2000 raw data	414,000 children											122,000 children										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	17	15	14	13	26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	N.A.	30	30	25	24	24
	Rank	23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	21	8	8	14	46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	48	N.A.	47	48	44	46	47
	2000 raw data	197,800 children											95,200 children										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	24	24	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	28	30	21	22	23	24	25	25	25	26	27	28	28
	Rank	28	28	27	23	19	23	20	18	15	25	38	9	13	15	16	19	16	17	18	22	25	24
	2000 raw data	218,000 families											60,000 families										

N.A.=Not Available

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Wisconsin

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5
15	18	14	16	16	11	12	13	11	13	13
4,515 births										
8.2	8.3	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.6
15	21	11	19	29	22	25	16	22	17	19
457 deaths										
25	29	26	24	24	25	22	22	24	25	20
6	20	15	5	8	13	8	12	22	30	12
216 deaths										
67	62	59	65	56	51	52	50	44	48	56
18	16	19	23	14	13	13	12	10	15	27
228 deaths										
24	25	24	24	23	23	22	21	20	20	19
8	9	8	8	7	10	9	9	8	12	10
2,222 births										
4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	6	7
1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	7
21,000 teens										
4	5	5	7	6	5	4	4	5	5	5
1	2	1	11	6	2	1	1	3	4	3
15,000 teens										
22	23	24	23	23	22	20	19	18	19	19
9	8	9	10	10	7	5	2	2	8	6
283,000 children										
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	14	12	14	14	11
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	8	3	6	8	6
149,000 children										
21	22	23	24	24	23	23	23	25	26	26
9	13	15	16	10	7	8	7	10	14	13
176,000 families										

Wyoming

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	8.8	7.4	8.4	9.0	8.9	8.4	8.3
34	26	32	28	45	25	39	46	44	40	38
516 births										
8.6	7.9	8.9	7.9	6.7	7.7	6.4	5.8	7.2	6.9	6.7
21	15	33	19	8	29	16	5	22	25	22
42 deaths										
30	32	34	25	24	28	36	31	32	36	27
26	27	40	10	8	26	45	42	44	48	39
26 deaths										
78	106	116	86	100	92	110	78	84	87	60
37	49	50	41	48	47	50	44	49	49	32
25 deaths										
30	26	25	27	25	25	25	23	23	22	19
18	11	10	14	12	13	16	15	17	16	10
235 births										
9	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	9	10	8
21	17	19	21	28	16	17	15	23	30	13
3,000 teens										
9	9	8	8	9	8	8	7	7	8	8
19	16	12	15	23	18	20	14	13	24	21
3,000 teens										
21	20	20	19	20	20	21	22	21	20	19
7	3	3	2	4	6	8	11	11	12	6
25,000 children										
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	16	14	15	15	15
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	20	7	8	18	20
19,000 children										
20	20	20	22	24	25	26	25	25	24	26
6	5	5	7	10	16	20	13	10	7	13
17,000 families										

USA

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
307,030 births										
9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28,035 deaths										
31	31	29	30	29	28	26	25	24	24	22
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12,392 deaths										
71	71	66	69	68	65	61	58	54	53	51
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10,290 deaths										
37	39	38	38	38	36	34	32	30	29	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
157,209 births										
10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	10	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1,525,000 teens										
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1,327,000 teens										
30	31	31	31	31	30	28	27	26	25	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17,618,000 children										
20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	N.A.	21	21	20	19	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12,280,300 children										
24	25	25	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	28
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9,476,000 families										

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Multi-Year Overall Ranks

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2003* is the 14th annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This chart provides Overall Ranks for 1990, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 2000 Overall Ranks. The Overall Ranks for the *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2003* are based on data from 2000 (the most recent available year). Data on child poverty needed to produce Overall Ranks for 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1995 are not available.

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	FL
1990	48	33	41	44	31	25	9	28	43
1994	48	28	43	41	31	25	11	16	42
1996	47	26	44	45	30	19	12	27	38
1997	47	33	41	48	26	20	12	34	36
1998	46	26	45	47	27	22	12	34	35
1999	48	27	43	47	22	24	8	33	36
2000	48	40	45	47	21	26	6	36	34

	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA
1990	47	14	24	34	26	3	12	39	49
1994	45	12	18	38	26	3	19	36	49
1996	43	13	21	34	16	10	20	40	49
1997	42	13	24	30	16	5	15	40	50
1998	44	16	23	32	14	6	17	36	49
1999	44	15	28	30	19	4	18	37	49
2000	41	22	23	30	20	5	19	38	49

Multi-Year Overall Ranks

	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC	ND
1990	10	27	13	32	5	50	30	23	6	40	1	11	42	29	36	2
1994	5	29	8	32	9	50	35	15	7	34	1	13	44	30	39	4
1996	6	23	7	29	3	50	33	24	11	35	1	8	48	32	39	2
1997	10	22	7	29	1	49	32	28	11	35	2	9	46	31	39	3
1998	10	19	4	28	2	50	31	29	8	40	1	7	48	33	41	11
1999	12	21	6	29	1	50	26	34	10	35	2	5	46	31	39	7
2000	12	16	9	29	1	50	31	33	11	32	2	4	46	27	39	7

	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
1990	22	37	18	16	15	45	20	46	35	8	4	21	19	38	7	17
1994	27	33	21	22	14	47	20	46	37	2	6	24	17	40	10	23
1996	25	36	28	17	14	46	15	42	37	4	9	22	18	41	5	31
1997	23	38	27	18	25	43	17	45	37	6	8	19	14	44	4	21
1998	25	37	20	15	21	42	24	43	38	3	13	18	9	39	5	30
1999	25	40	23	17	16	45	20	42	38	3	9	14	13	41	11	32
2000	28	35	25	13	18	42	15	43	37	3	8	14	17	44	10	24

2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized: 2001 is derived from the National Immunization Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19 months to 35 months. The survey data were collected for calendar year 2001. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is, four or more doses of Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine, three or more doses of oral Poliovirus vaccine, and one or more doses of Measles-Mumps-Rubella vaccine. The figures were derived from a national sample of 23,551 children with a minimum of about 300 children in each state. **SOURCE:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19–35 Months—United States, 2001," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 51, No. 30 (August 2, 2002), pp. 664–666.

3- and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Nursery School, Preschool, or Kindergarten: 2000 is the share of children ages 3 and 4 enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten during the fall school term. "Nursery school" and "preschool" include any group or class of institution providing educational experiences for children during the years preceding kindergarten. Places where instruction is an integral part of the program are included, but private homes that primarily provide custodial care are not included. Children enrolled in programs sponsored by federal, state, or local agencies to provide preschool education to young children—including Head Start programs—are considered as enrolled in nursery school or preschool. **SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data*, Table PCT23.

4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Science Level: 2000 is the percentage of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in science, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The science assessment measures characteristic elements of knowing and doing science, such as conceptual understanding, scientific investigation, and practical reasoning. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories: Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students at the Basic level showed some of the knowledge and reasoning required to understand the three major science fields (earth, physical, and life sciences) at a level appropriate for grade 4. For example, they could perform simple experiments and read basic graphs and diagrams. In addition, they demonstrated a preliminary understanding of classification, simple relationships, and energy.

Scores on this measure are reported for 39 states. Ten states (Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Washington), along with the District of Columbia, did not participate in the 2000 NAEP science assessment for 4th grade students. Another state (Wisconsin) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the 4th grade science assessment, so its score was not reported. In addition, the data for 13 states (California, Idaho, Illinois,

Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Vermont) were published by the National Center for Education Statistics and are shown here, even though they did not meet all of the NAEP participation rate guidelines.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *The Nation's Report Card: Science 2000*, NCES 2003-453, by C.Y. O'Sullivan et al. (Washington, DC: 2003), Table B.17.

Average Earned Income Tax Credit for Recipient Households With Children: 2000 is the average dollar amount of Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) that households with children claimed for the tax year 2000 when filing their taxes. Only those tax filers for whom the data indicate the number of children in the household are included in this analysis. In 2000, 3.4 percent of EITC claims were unclassifiable as to the number of children in the household. Those data were not included in these calculations. Nationwide, the average credit was $1,555 for a household with one child; $2,373 for a household with two or more children; and $207 for a taxpayer with no children. The EITC is a federal program that operates through the tax system. It allows low-income workers to keep more of their earnings.
SOURCE: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, analysis of data from the Internal Revenue Service, *Supplemental Earned Income Report, Tax Year 2000* (December 26, 2001).

Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) is the number of deaths to children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **2000 data:** CDC, NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths by 10-Year Age Groups: United States and Each State, 2000," available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/VS00100.TABLE23B_2000.pdf (accessed January 10, 2003). **1999 data:** CDC, NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 358 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State, 1999," available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/VS00199.TABLEIII.PT1.pdf (accessed October 23, 2001). **1998 data:** CDC, NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State, 1998," available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/98gm3_01.pdf (accessed July 26, 2000). **1997 data:** CDC, NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State, 1997," available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_01.pdf (accessed October 27, 1999). **1996 data:** Special tabulations available through CDC WONDER at wonder.cdc.gov (accessed January 5, 1999). **1990 through 1995 data:** Special tabulations by CDC, NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1990 through 1995.
Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau. **2000 data:** *Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data*, Table P14. **1990 through 1999 data:** Data from Population Division.

Children in Extreme Poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2000 is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 50 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 2000, a family of two adults and two children fell in this category if their income fell below $8,732. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1999 through 2001. We label these as 2000 estimates because 2000 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, the income data needed to determine poverty status actually are collected in March of the following year.

The March 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS) file incorporated a significant sample expansion—from about 50,000 to 78,000 interviewed households—compared to the 2000 and 2001 surveys. While done primarily to produce better state-level estimates of the number of children without health insurance, estimates for other variables also improved. In addition, the March 2002 CPS file introduced population controls based on data from the 2000 Census. (Population controls for earlier survey years are based on the 1990 Census.) In analyzing these changes, the U.S. Census Bureau concluded that the effects were minor. Detailed analyses are available at www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm (sample expansion) and www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63.htm (2000 Census population controls).
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau,

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Current Population Survey (March supplement), 2000 through 2002.

Children in Neighborhoods With a High Poverty Rate (above 18.6%): 2000 is the share of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where more than 18.6 percent of all persons live in families with annual incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold in 1999, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The federal OMB poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition, but it does not take into account geographic differences in the cost of living. In 1999, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was $16,895. All children in tracts with high poverty rates (that is, above 18.6 percent) are included in the figures shown here, even if the children themselves do not live below the poverty level. The threshold of 18.6 percent represents 1.5 times the national poverty rate, which the 2000 Census reported to be 12.4 percent.
SOURCES: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data*, Table P12; and *Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data*, Table P87.

Children in Neighborhoods With a High Rate of Female-Headed Families (above 35.2%): 2000 is the share of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where more than 35.2 percent of family households with related children are headed by a woman without a husband present in the home. "Related children" include the householder's children (including stepchildren and adopted children), as well as other persons under age 18 who are related to the householder (such as nieces or nephews). The threshold of 35.2 percent represents 1.5 times the national share of female-headed families, which the 2000 Census reported to be 23.5 percent.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data*, Tables P12 and P35.

Children in Neighborhoods With a High Rate of High School Dropouts (above 14.7%): 2000 is the share of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where more than 14.7 percent of persons ages 16 to 19 are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. (Persons who have a GED are considered high school graduates in this measure.) The threshold of 14.7 percent represents 1.5 times the national dropout rate for 16- to 19-year-olds, which the 2000 Census reported to be 9.8 percent.
SOURCES: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data*, Table P12; and *Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data*, Table P38.

Children in Neighborhoods With a High Rate of Males Not in the Labor Force (above 38.1%): 2000 is the share of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where more than 38.1 percent of males ages 16 to 64 have no ties to the work force. In addition to men who are not looking for employment, this includes men who are actively seeking work, but who have not found it. The threshold of 38.1 percent represents 1.5 times the national level of labor force detachment for working-age men, which the 2000 Census reported to be 25.4 percent.

SOURCES: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data*, Table P12; and *Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data*, Table PCT35.

Children Under Age 6 in Paid Child Care While Parents Work: 2000 is the percentage of children under age 6 who spent some time during the calendar year in paid child care while their parent(s) worked. This measure includes children in preschool and nursery school, but not those in kindergarten and elementary school. The figures shown here are 3-year averages of data from 1999 through 2001. We label these as 2000 estimates because 2000 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, data on child care actually are collected in March of the following year.

Responses to this item in the March 2001 and March 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS) files were edited by the U.S. Census Bureau, but the March 2000 CPS file had to be edited by the staff of the Urban Studies Institute (USI) at the University of Louisville. Editing of the March 2000 CPS was done according to editing specifications provided by the U.S. Census Bureau; however, the allocation procedures used by USI staff were slightly different. Therefore, the numbers provided here are slightly different from those that would have been produced by the U.S. Census Bureau if the Bureau had edited the March 2000 CPS file, but the differences are likely to be minor.

The March 2002 CPS file incorporated a significant sample expansion—from about 50,000 to 78,000 interviewed households—compared to the 2000 and 2001 surveys. While done primarily to produce better state-level estimates of the number of children without health insurance, estimates for other variables also improved. In addition, the March 2002 CPS file introduced population controls based on data from the 2000 Census. (By contrast, population controls for earlier survey years are based on the 1990 Census.) In analyzing the effects of these changes, the U.S. Census Bureau concluded that the general effects were minor. More detailed analyses are available at ww.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm (sample expansion) and www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63.htm (2000 Census population controls).
SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 2000 through 2002.

Children Without a Telephone at Home: 2001 is the share of children under age 18 living in households without a telephone in their home at the time of the interview. During the interview, respondents were asked whether there was a telephone in the house and, specifically, whether this telephone was in working order and with service to make and receive calls.

The data for this measure come from the 2001 Supplementary Survey, a special nationwide survey of 700,000 households that the U.S. Census Bureau conducted monthly during calendar year 2001, using the questionnaire and methodology developed for the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS, when fully implemented, is designed to provide annually updated social, economic, and housing data for states and communities. (Such local-area data currently are collected once every 10 years in the long form of the Decennial Census.) The data for this variable, like all data from the Supplementary Survey and the ACS, reflect annual averages of monthly data.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, special tabulations of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2001 Supplementary Survey.

Children Without a Vehicle at Home: 2001 is the share of children under age 18 living in households without a vehicle at the time of the interview. Vehicles include passenger cars, vans, and trucks that are kept at home and are available for use by household members.

The data for this measure come from the 2001 Supplementary Survey, a special nationwide survey of 700,000 households that the U.S. Census Bureau conducted monthly during calendar year 2001, using the questionnaire and methodology developed for the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS, when fully implemented, is designed to provide annually updated social, economic, and housing data for states and communities. (Such local-area data currently are collected once every 10 years in the long form of the Decennial Census.) The data for this variable, like all data from the Supplementary Survey and the ACS, reflect annual averages of monthly data.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, special tabulations of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2001 Supplementary Survey.

Children Without Health Insurance: 2000 is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by health insurance at any point during the year. Health insurance includes private-sector insurance generally

provided through work, as well as insurance provided through the public sector, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Children receiving health insurance through a variety of new state Child Health Insurance Programs (sCHIP) are counted as having health insurance. The figures shown here are 3-year averages of data from 1999 through 2001. We label these as 2000 estimates because 2000 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, data on health insurance status actually are collected in March of the following year.

The March 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS) file incorporated a significant sample expansion—from about 50,000 to 78,000 interviewed households—compared to the 2000 and 2001 surveys. While done primarily to produce better state-level estimates of the number of children without health insurance, estimates for other variables also improved. In addition, the March 2002 CPS file introduced population controls based on data from the 2000 Census. (By contrast, population controls for earlier survey years are based on the 1990 Census.) In analyzing the effects of these changes for health insurance, the U.S. Census Bureau concluded that the effects were minor. More detailed analyses are available at www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm (sample expansion) and www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63.htm (2000 Census population controls).
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 2000 through 2002.

Children Without Internet Access at Home: 2000 is the share of children under age 18 who live in households where there was no Internet access available at the time of the survey. The figures shown here reflect a 3-year average of data from December 1998, August 2000, and September 2001. We label these as 2000 estimates because 2000 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.

It should be noted that this measure indicates how many children have access to the Internet at home—as opposed to a measure indicating how many children have regular access to the Internet. According to the U.S. Census Bureau report, "Home Computers and Internet Use in the United States: August 2000," school was the most common place for children to access the Internet.
SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (December 1998, August 2000, and September 2001 supplements).

Female-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony: 2000 is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. (Editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* prior to 1998 referred to this measure as Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony.) "Own children" include never-married persons under age 18 who are the sons or daughters of the householder (head of the household). The householder's stepchildren and adopted children also are counted as "own children." Families categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment, as well as

those receiving full payment. It also should be noted that there is no child support award in place in many of these families. Nationally, only 62 percent of all female-headed families had a child support award in place in 1999.

The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1999 through 2001. We label these as 2000 estimates because 2000 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, income and poverty data actually are collected in March of the following year.

The March 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS) file incorporated a significant sample expansion—from about 50,000 to 78,000 interviewed households—compared to 2000 and 2001. While done primarily to produce better state-level estimates of the number of children without health insurance, estimates for other variables also improved. In addition, the March 2002 CPS file introduced population controls based on data from the 2000 Census. (By contrast, population controls for earlier survey years are based on the 1990 Census.) In analyzing the effects of these changes for income, poverty, and health insurance, the U.S. Census Bureau concluded that the general effects were minor. More detailed analyses are available at www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm (sample expansion) and www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63.htm (2000 Census population controls).
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 2000 through 2002.

Households Eligible for Food Stamps, But Not Receiving Them: 2000 is the percentage of households estimated to be eligible to receive Food Stamps, but not participating in the Food Stamp program (FSP).

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates the number of eligible households with a model that uses March Current Population Survey (CPS) data to simulate the Food Stamp participation rate in September of the previous calendar year. In the simulation procedure, FSP eligibility guidelines that were in effect in September of the previous calendar year are applied to each household in the CPS. The FSP guidelines include unit formation rules, asset limits, and income limits. Because several types of information needed to determine FSP eligibility are missing from the CPS data, the USDA imputes some information to improve the model estimates of the number of eligible households.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *Reaching Those in Need: State Food Stamp Participation Rates in 2000* (December 2002).

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **2000 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 2000," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 50, No. 15 (September 16, 2002), Table 36. **1999 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 49, No. 8 (September 21, 2001), Table 29. **1998 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 11 (July 24, 2000), Table 31. **1997 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 19 (June 30, 1999), Table 31. **1996 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1996," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 9 (November 10, 1998), Table 31. **1995 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement 2 (June 12, 1997), Table 30. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 3, Supplement (September 30, 1996), Table 29. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 7, Supplement (February 29, 1996), Table 25. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement (December 8, 1994), Table 27. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25.

Low-Income Households With Children Where Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income: 2001 is the share of low-income households with children where, at the time of the interview, more than 30 percent of the monthly income was spent on rent, mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and/or related expenses. Low-income households are households with incomes less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In 2001, a family of two adults and two children fell

in this category if their annual income was less than $35,920. The 30 percent threshold for housing costs is based on research on affordable housing by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). According to HUD, households that must allocate more than 30 percent of their income to housing expenses are less likely to have enough resources for food, clothing, medical care, or other needs. Because they must deal with relatively scarce resources to begin with, low-income households are particularly vulnerable.

The data for this measure come from the 2001 Supplementary Survey, a special nationwide survey of 700,000 households that the U.S. Census Bureau conducted monthly during calendar year 2001, using the questionnaire and methodology developed for the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS, when fully implemented, is designed to provide annually updated social, economic, and housing data for states and communities. (Such local-area data currently are collected once every 10 years in the long form of the Decennial Census.) The data for this variable, like all data from the Supplementary Survey and the ACS, reflect annual averages of monthly data. **SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, special tabulations of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2001 Supplementary Survey.

Median Income of Families With Children: 2000 is the median annual income for families with related children under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the householder's (head of the household) children by birth, marriage, or adoption; as well as other persons under age 18 (such as nieces or nephews) who are related to the householder and living in the household.

The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1999 through 2001 and are expressed in 2000 dollars. We label these as 2000 estimates because 2000 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. All figures are rounded to the nearest $100. Income data for a given year actually are collected in March of the following year.

The March 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS) file incorporated a significant sample expansion—from about 50,000 to 78,000 interviewed households—compared to the 2000 and 2001 surveys. While done primarily to produce better state-level estimates of the number of children without health insurance, estimates for other variables also improved. In addition, the March 2002 CPS file introduced population controls based on data from the 2000 Census. (By contrast, population controls for earlier survey years are based on the 1990 Census.) In analyzing the effects of these changes for income, the U.S. Census Bureau concluded that the effects were relatively minor. More detailed analyses are available at www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm (sample expansion) and www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63.htm (2000 Census population controls). **SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 2000 through 2002.

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000 is the total resident population under age 18 in metropolitan (urban) and nonmetropolitan

(rural) areas—including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the areas—as of April 1 of each year. These data come from the Decennial Censuses of 1990 and 2000.

According to the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), a metropolitan area consists of a county containing one or more central cities with a combined population of 50,000, plus other counties with economic and social ties to the central city or county. (In the six New England states, cities and towns, not counties, form the basis for defining a metropolitan area.) As of June 30, 1999, nearly 850 of the nation's 3,141 counties and county equivalents were part of metropolitan areas, and the remainder were outside metropolitan areas (that is, were considered nonmetropolitan).

Urban Children are those who live in metropolitan areas, and Rural Children are those who live in nonmetropolitan areas, as defined by the OMB. For 1990, the numbers of Urban and Rural Children reflect the metropolitan area definition of June 1990. For 2000, the numbers reflect the definition of June 1999. As a result, some of the changes in the numbers of Urban and Rural Children between 1990 and 2000 were due to the reclassification of counties (cities and towns in New England) during that period—mostly from nonmetropolitan to metropolitan.

In late 2000, the OMB announced revisions of the metropolitan area standards—to take effect no later than June 30, 2003. Details are contained in the *Federal Register* (Vol. 65, No. 249, December 27, 2000), which is available at www.census.gov/cao/www/fedreg/2000/00-32997.pdf.

SOURCES: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Annie E. Casey Foundation. **1990 data:** U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) 100-Percent Data*, Table P011, available at factfinder.census.gov (accessed October 2001); Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT census data, available at www.aecf.org/kidscount/census (accessed October 2001); and U.S. Census Bureau, "Metropolitan Areas and Components, 1990 With FIPS Codes," available at www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/90mfips.txt (accessed September 2001). **2000 data:** U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data*, Table P12, available at factfinder.census.gov (accessed October 2001); Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT census data, available at www.aecf.org/kidscount/census (accessed October 2001); and U.S. Census Bureau, "Metropolitan Areas and Components, 1999 With FIPS Codes," available at www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/99mfips.txt (accessed September 2001).

Number of Households With Children Receiving Earned Income Tax Credit: 2000 is the total number of households with children where the Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) was claimed when filing their taxes. Only those tax filers for whom the data indicate the number of children in the household are included in this analysis. In 2000, 3.4 percent of EITC claims were unclassifiable as to the number of children in the household. Those data were not included in these calculations. The EITC is a federal program that operates through the tax system. It allows low-income workers to keep more of their earnings.

SOURCE: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, analysis of data from the Internal Revenue Service, *Supplemental Earned Income Report, Tax Year 2000* (December 26, 2001).

Overall Rank for each state was obtained in the following manner. First, we converted the 2000 numerical values for each of the 10 indicators into standard scores. We then summed those standard scores to create a total standard score for each of the 50 states. Finally, we ranked the states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). Standard scores were derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. (Because we did not rank the District of Columbia, we did not include data for the District in our calculations of standard scores. See page 36 of the *Data Book* for an explanation of why we did not rank the District.) All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score. In other words, no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 2000 data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for the base year (1990). To calculate percent change, we subtracted the value for 1990 from the value for 2000, then divided that quantity by the value for 1990. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies is the share of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Each year there are a small number of births in which the weight of the newborn is not recorded, and births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations. In 2000, 4,841 births were of unknown weight. **SOURCES:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **2000 data:** "Births: Final Data for 2000," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 50, No. 5, (February 12, 2002), Table 46. **1999 data:** "Births: Final Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 49, No. 1, (April 17, 2001), Table 46. **1998 data:** "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 3, (March 28, 2000), Table 46. **1997 data:** "Births: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 18, (April 29, 1999), Table 46. **1996 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1996," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 30, 1998), Table 46. **1995 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 10, 1997), Table 16. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 11, Supplement (June 24, 1996), Table 16. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Table 16. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Table 16. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Table 14. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Table 14.

Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In 1999, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was $16,895. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

Since the 2000 *Data Book*, we have used information from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series of the U.S. Census Bureau, which provides annual state-level estimates of income and poverty (including child poverty). This series was developed to help the U.S. Department of Education distribute roughly $8 billion each year in Title I funds. It is also now used in connection with the federal welfare reform legislation passed in 1996.

The SAIPE program uses a model-based estimation technique to create annual state- and county-level income and poverty estimates, as well as income and poverty estimates for school districts in odd-numbered years. State-level estimates currently are available for 1989, 1993, and each year from 1995 through 1999. (County-level estimates also are available for

each of the years listed above *except* 1996.) We used the most recent SAIPE estimate for child poverty, 1999, in our calculation of the Overall Rank this year—even though this year's overall ranking is based on 2000 data for the other nine indicators.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, data available at www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html (accessed January 10, 2003).

Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time employment. This measure is very similar to the measure called "Secure Parental Employment," used by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics in its publication *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being.*

For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment because those children are likely to be economically vulnerable. The figures shown here reflect 3-year averages; for example, the figure for 2000 reflects an average of data from 1999 through 2001. We label this figure as a 2000 estimate because 2000 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, employment data are collected in March of the following year.

The March 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS) file incorporated a significant sample expansion—from about 50,000 to 78,000 interviewed households—compared to the surveys from 1990 through 2001. While done primarily to produce better state-level estimates of the number of children without health insurance, estimates for other variables also improved. In addition, the March 2002 CPS file introduced population controls based on data from the 2000 Census. (By contrast, population controls for most of the earlier survey years are based on the 1990 Census.) In analyzing the effects of these changes for income, poverty, and health insurance, the U.S. Census Bureau concluded that the general effects were minor. More detailed analyses are available at www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm (sample expansion) and www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63.htm (2000 Census population controls).
SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1990 through 2002.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent is the percentage of all families with own children under age 18 living in the household, headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" include never-married persons under age 18 who are the sons or daughters of the householder (head of the household). The householder's stepchildren and adopted children also are counted as "own children."

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Questions regarding family type are collected for all family households each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, the figure for 2000 represents an average of data from 1999 through 2001. We label this figure as a 2000 estimate because 2000 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.

Families with either spouse in the military are not included in this analysis because their inclusion would introduce a small bias in our estimate. The CPS sample does not include families where the only adult in the family is in the military, but it does include military families where one of the spouses is in the civilian labor force. Therefore, the only military families included in the CPS are two-parent families where one spouse is in the civilian labor force and one is in the military. This discrepancy would introduce a slight downward bias in the estimate of the percent of children in single-parent families if military families were included.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.
SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1989–2001 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time).

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in

about 50,000 households nationwide questions regarding their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 9 months students typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, the figure for 2000 represents an average of data from 1999 through 2001. We label this figure as a 2000 estimate because 2000 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1989–2001 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. The measure used here is defined as a "status dropout" rate by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as shown in their publication *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2000* (p. 2). We used data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) because it provides systematic information for all states. Currently, only 37 states and the District of Columbia have submitted event dropout data to the NCES that meet quality and comparability levels needed to justify publishing estimates (see NCES, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2000*, p. 8). For the measure presented here, we focus on teens ages 16 to 19 rather than young adults ages 16 to 24 (which is the focus of *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2000*) because a large share of 18- to 24-year-olds migrate across state lines each year. The high interstate migration rates of 18- to 24-year-olds confound the connection between state policies and programs and state dropout rates.

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month CPS file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 50,000 households nationwide questions regarding their activities related to the labor force and education. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 9 months students typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, the figure for 2000 represents an average of data from 1999 to 2001. We label this figure as a 2000 estimate because 2000 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1989–2001 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) is the number of deaths from accidents, homicides, and suicides to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. (Editions of the *Data Book* prior to 1997 called

this measure the Teen Violent Death Rate.) The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

Beginning with data for 1999, causes of death have been reclassified to be consistent with the Tenth Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD-10), which replaces the Ninth Revision (ICD-9) that had been used for 1979–1998 data. To facilitate better comparability over time, accident, homicide, and suicide data for 1990 through 1998 were retabulated using the new ICD-10 codes. The effect the new classification had on this measure is to remove deaths due to "adverse effects" (such as bad reactions to medication) from the "accident" category and to remove deaths as a result of legal intervention (such as executions) from the "homicide" category. ("Adverse effects" and "legal intervention" account for less than 1 percent of all deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide. For more on the effects of the new ICD revision, please see Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Comparability of Cause of Death Between ICD-9 and ICD-10: Preliminary Estimates," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 49, No. 2, May 18, 2001.)

SOURCES: Death Statistics: 2000 data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), special tabulations available at webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html (accessed January 17, 2003). **1999 data:** CDC, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 358 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State, 1999," available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/VS00199.TABLEIII.PT4.pdf (accessed October 23, 2001). **1990 through 1998 data:** CDC, NCIPC, special tabulations available through NCIPC at webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html (accessed January 28, 2002). **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau. **2000 data:** *Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data*, Table P14. **1990 through 1999 data:** Data from Population Division.

Rural Children: 1990 and 2000 (See "Number of Children: 1990 and 2000" on page 206.)

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence, rather than place of birth. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all females ages 15 to 17, regardless of marital status.

We focus on births to 15- to 17-year-olds rather than the broader age range of 15- to 19-year-olds because there is a strong consensus that births to females ages 15 to 17 are more problematic. We omitted births to females under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to females in that age group. The inclusion of females under age 15 in the denominator would dramatically lower the rate, providing an unrealistic assessment of the true risk being faced by 15- to 17-year-old females.

SOURCES: Birth Statistics: 2000 data: Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance* (Washington, DC: 2002), Table 1. **1999 data:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), "Births: Final Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 49, No. 1 (April 17, 2001), Table 10; and Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance* (Washington, DC: 2001), Table 1. **1998 data:** CDC, NCHS, "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 3 (March 28, 2000), Table 10; and Child Trends, Inc., analysis of unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. **1997 data:** CDC, NCHS, "Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991–1998: Update of National and State Trends," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 26 (October 25, 1999), Table 2; and unpublished tabulations from NCHS. **1996 data:** CDC, NCHS, "Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991–1997: National and State Patterns," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 12 (December 17, 1998), Table 4; and unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. **1995 data:** CDC, "State-Specific Birth Rates for Teenagers—United States, 1990–1996," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 46, No. 36 (September 12, 1997), pp. 837–842, and unpublished tabulations from NCHS. **1994 data:** NCHS, "Recent Declines in Teenage Birth Rates in the United States: Variations by State, 1990–94," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 5, Supplement (December 19, 1996), Table 4, and unpublished tabulations from NCHS. **1990 through 1993 data:** Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance*, (Washington, DC: 1996). **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau. **2000 data:** *Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data*, Table P14. **1990 through 1999 data:** Data from Population Division.

Urban Children: 1990 and 2000 (See "Number of Children: 1990 and 2000" on page 206.)

Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators

Over the past several years, a set of criteria has been developed to select the statistical indicators used in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to measure change over time and to rank the states. These criteria are described below.

1. Data must be from a reliable source. All of the indicator data used in this book come from U.S. government statistical agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use them.

2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time. Changes in methodologies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability. Program and administrative data are particularly vulnerable to changes in policies or program administration, resulting in data that are not comparable across states or over time.

3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across all states. In practical terms, this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization. Much of the data collected by states may be accurate and reliable, and may be useful for assessing change over time in a single state, but unless all of the states follow the same data collection and reporting procedures, the statistics are not likely to be comparable across states.

4. The statistical indicator should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being. We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children.

5. The statistical indicator must be easily understandable to the public. We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex or esoteric cannot be communicated effectively.

6. The statistical indicator must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation. If the value of an indicator changes, then we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad thing) for kids.

7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future. We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year in order to track changes in the well-being of children. Data collected only at one point in time don't serve this purpose.

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Alabama	PO Box 4576	Apreill Curtis
VOICES for Alabama's Children	Montgomery, AL 36103	*Coordinator of Policy and Programs*
	334.213.2410	acurtis@alavoices.org
	334.213.2413 (fax)	www.alavoices.org
Alaska	3211 Providence Dr.	Virgene Hanna
KIDS COUNT Alaska	Anchorage, AK 99508	*Project Director*
University of Alaska—Anchorage		
Institute of Social and	907.786.7706	anvh@uaa.alaska.edu
Economic Research	907.786.7739 (fax)	www.kidscount.alaska.edu
Arizona	4001 North 3rd St.	Dana Naimark
Children's Action Alliance	Suite 160	*Deputy Director*
	Phoenix, AZ 85012	
	602.266.0707	dnaimark@azchildren.org
	602.263.8792 (fax)	www.azchildren.org
Arkansas	523 S Louisiana	Amy Rossi
Arkansas Advocates for	Suite 700	*Executive Director*
Children & Families	Little Rock, AR 72201-4531	
	501.371.9678	amy.rossi@aradvocates.org
	501.371.9681 (fax)	www.aradvocates.org
California	1212 Broadway	Jayleen Richards
Children Now	5th Floor	*Senior Policy Associate*
	Oakland, CA 94612	
	510.763.2444	jrichards@childrennow.org
	510.763.1974 (fax)	www.childrennow.org
Colorado	1120 Lincoln St.	Kaye Boeke
Colorado Children's Campaign	Suite 125	*KIDS COUNT Coordinator*
	Denver, CO 80203-1604	
	303.839.1580 ext. 232	kaye@coloradokids.org
	303.839.1354 (fax)	www.coloradokids.org

The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds a nationwide network of KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

Connecticut Connecticut Association for Human Services	110 Bartholomew Ave. Suite 4030 Hartford, CT 06106 860.951.2212 ext. 231 860.951.6511 (fax)	Donna Osuch *KIDS COUNT Coordinator* dosuch@cahs.org www.cahs.org
Delaware KIDS COUNT in Delaware University of Delaware	298K Graham Hall Newark, DE 19716 302.831.4966 302.831.4987 (fax)	Teresa Schooley *KIDS COUNT Project Director* terrys@udel.edu www.dekidscount.org
District of Columbia DC Children's Trust Fund	2021 L St. NW Suite 205 Washington, DC 20036-4960 202.624.5555 202.624.0396 (fax)	Sonali Patel *Director of Public Policy* spatel@dcctf.org www.dcctf.org
Florida Center for the Study of Children's Futures—Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute University of South Florida	13301 Bruce B. Downs Blvd. Tampa, FL 33612 813.974.7411 813.974.8534 (fax)	Susan Weitzel *Director* weitzel@fmhi.usf.edu www.floridakidscount.org
Georgia The Family Connection Partnership, Inc.	235 Peachtree St. Suite 1600, North Tower Atlanta, GA 30303 404.527.7394 404.527.7443 (fax)	Gaye Smith *Executive Director* gaye@gafcp.org www.georgiafamilyconnection.org
Hawaii Center on the Family University of Hawaii—Manoa	2515 Campus Rd. Miller Hall 103 Honolulu, HI 96822 808.956.4136 808.956.4147 (fax)	Marcia Hartsock *KIDS COUNT Project Director* marciah@hawaii.edu www.uhfamily.hawaii.edu

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Idaho Mountain States Group	1607 W Jefferson St. Boise, ID 83702 208.388.1014 208.331.0267 (fax)	Linda Jensen *KIDS COUNT Director* ljensen@mtnstatesgroup.org www.idahokids.org
Illinois Voices for Illinois Children	208 S LaSalle St. Suite 1490 Chicago, IL 60604 312.516.5551 312.456.0088 (fax)	Julie Parente *Director of Communications* jparente@voices4kids.org www.voices4kids.org
Indiana Indiana Youth Institute	603 E Washington St. Suite 800 Indianapolis, IN 46208-4046 317.396.2700 317.396.2701 (fax)	Angela Miller *Director of Programs* amiller@iyi.org www.iyi.org
Iowa Child & Family Policy Center	218 Sixth Ave. Suite 1021 Des Moines, IA 50309 515.280.9027 515.244.8997 (fax)	Michael Crawford *KIDS COUNT Project Director* mcrawford@cfpciowa.org www.cfpciowa.org
Kansas Kansas Action for Children	3360 SW Harrison Ave. Topeka, KS 66611 785.232.0550 785.232.0699 (fax)	Gary Brunk *Executive Director* brunk@kac.org www.kac.org
Kentucky Kentucky Youth Advocates, Inc.	2034 Frankfort Ave. Louisville, KY 40206 502.895.8167 502.895.8225 (fax)	Valerie Salley *KIDS COUNT Coordinator* vsalley@kyyouth.org www.kyyouth.org

Louisiana Agenda for Children	PO Box 51837 New Orleans, LA 70151 504.586.8509 504.586.8522 (fax)	Shannon Johnson *KIDS COUNT Coordinator* sjohnson@agendaforchildren.org www.agendaforchildren.org
Maine Maine Children's Alliance	303 State St. Augusta, ME 04330 207.623.1868 207.626.3302 (fax)	Lynn Davey *KIDS COUNT Director* ldavey@mekids.org www.mekids.org
Maryland Advocates for Children & Youth	34 Market Pl. 5th Floor Baltimore, MD 21202 410.547.9200 410.547.8690 (fax)	Jennean Everett-Reynolds *KIDS COUNT Project Director* jenneanr@aol.com www.acy.org
Massachusetts Massachusetts Citizens for Children	14 Beacon St. Suite 706 Boston, MA 02108 617.742.8555 617.742.7808 (fax)	Barry Hock *KIDS COUNT Coordinator* barry@masskids.org www.masskids.org
Michigan Michigan League for Human Services	1115 S Pennsylvania Ave. Suite 202 Lansing, MI 48912-1658 517.487.5436 517.371.4546 (fax)	Jane Zehnder-Merrell *KIDS COUNT Project Director* janez@mlan.net www.milhs.org
Minnesota Children's Defense Fund—Minnesota	200 University Ave. W Suite 210 St. Paul, MN 55103 651.855.1175 651.227.2553 (fax)	Diane Benjamin *KIDS COUNT Director* benjamin@cdf-mn.org www.cdf-mn.org

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Mississippi Mississippi Forum on Children and Families, Inc.	737 N President St. Jackson, MS 39202 601.355.4911 601.355.4813 (fax)	Jane Boykin *President* janeb@meta3.net www.mfcf.org
Missouri Citizens for Missouri's Children	606 E Capitol Jefferson City, MO 65101 573.634.4324 573.634.7540 (fax)	Cande Iveson *KIDS COUNT Project Director* civeson@mokids.org www.mokids.org
Montana Bureau of Business and Economic Research University of Montana	234 Gallagher Business Bldg. Missoula, MT 59812-6840 406.243.2725 406.243.2086 (fax)	Steve Seninger *Director of Economic Analysis* steve.seninger@business.umt.edu www.bber.umt.edu/kidscountmt
Nebraska Voices for Children in Nebraska	7521 Main St. Suite 103 Omaha, NE 68127 402.597.3100 402.597.2705 (fax)	Janet Johnston *Research Coordinator* jjohnston@voicesforchildren.com www.voicesforchildren.com
Nevada Center for Business and Economic Research University of Nevada—Las Vegas	4505 S Maryland Pkwy. Box 456002 Las Vegas, NV 89154 702.895.3191 702.895.3606 (fax)	R. Keith Schwer *Director* schwer@nevada.edu www.kidscount.unlv.edu
New Hampshire Children's Alliance of New Hampshire	2 Greenwood Ave. Concord, NH 03301 603.225.2264 603.225.8264 (fax)	Ellen Shemitz *President* eshemitz@childrennh.org www.childrennh.org

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New Jersey Association for Children of New Jersey	35 Halsey St. Newark, NJ 07102 973.643.3876 973.643.9153 (fax)	Nancy Parello *KIDS COUNT Director* nparello@acnj.org www.acnj.org
New Mexico New Mexico Voices for Children	PO Box 26666 Albuquerque, NM 87125 505.244.9505 505.244.9509 (fax)	Kelly O'Donnell *KIDS COUNT Coordinator* kodonnel@uswest.net www.nmadvocates.org
New York New York State Council on Children & Families	5 Empire State Plaza Suite 2810 Albany, NY 12223-1533 518.473.3652 518.473.2570 (fax)	Deborah Benson *Director of Policy Planning and Research* debbie.benson@ccf.state.ny.us www.capital.net/com/council
North Carolina North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute	311 E Edenton St. Raleigh, NC 27601-1017 919.834.6623 ext. 233 919.829.7299 (fax)	Joann Haggerty *Research and Data Director* joann@ncchild.org www.ncchild.org
North Dakota North Dakota KIDS COUNT North Dakota State University Department of Agribusiness and Applied Economics	IACC 424 PO Box 5636 Fargo, ND 58105 701.231.5931 701.231.9730 (fax)	Richard Rathge *Professor and Director* richard.rathge@ndsu.nodak.edu www.ndkidscount.org
Ohio Children's Defense Fund—Ohio	52 E Lynn St. Suite 400 Columbus, OH 43215-3551 614.221.2244 614.221.2247 (fax)	Eileen Cooper Reed *Director* ereed@cdfohio.org www.cdfohio.org

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Oklahoma Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy	420 NW 13th St. Suite 101 Oklahoma City, OK 73103 405.236.5437 405.236.5439 (fax)	Anne Roberts *Executive Director* aroberts@oica.org www.oica.org
Oregon Children First for Oregon	PO Box 14914 Portland, OR 97293 503.236.9754 503.236.3048 (fax)	Tina Kotek *Policy Director* tina@cffo.org www.cffo.org
Pennsylvania Pennsylvania Partnerships for Children	20 N Market Sq. Suite 300 Harrisburg, PA 17101 717.236.5680 717.236.7745 (fax)	Joan Benso *President and CEO* jbenso@papartnerships.org www.papartnerships.org
Puerto Rico National Council of La Raza	201 Ave. de Diego, Suite 221 Plaza San Francisco San Juan, PR 00927 787.641.0546 787.641.0545 (fax)	Nayda Rivera Hernandez *Research Associate* nrivera@nclr.org
Rhode Island Rhode Island KIDS COUNT	1 Union Station Providence, RI 02903 401.351.9400 401.351.1758 (fax)	Elizabeth Burke Bryant *Executive Director* ebb@rikidscount.org www.rikidscount.org
South Carolina Budget & Control Board— Office of Research & Statistics	1000 Assembly St. Room 460 Columbia, SC 29201 803.734.2291 803.734.3619 (fax)	Baron Holmes *KIDS COUNT Project Director* bholmes@ogc.state.sc.us www.drss.state.sc.us/kc.html

South Dakota Business Research Bureau University of South Dakota	414 E Clark St. Vermillion, SD 57069 605.677.5287 605.677.5427 (fax)	Carole Cochran *Project Director* ccochran@usd.edu www.usd.edu/brbinfo/kc/
Tennessee Tennessee Commission on Children & Youth	Andrew Johnson Tower, 9th Floor 710 James Robertson Pkwy. Nashville, TN 37243-0800 615.532.1571 615.741.5956 (fax)	Pam Brown *KIDS COUNT Project Director* pam.k.brown@state.tn.us www.state.tn.us/tccy
Texas Center for Public Policy Priorities	900 Lydia St. Austin, TX 78702 512.320.0222 512.320.0227 (fax)	Dayna Finet *Senior Research Associate* finet@cppp.org www.cppp.org/kidscount
U.S. Virgin Islands The Community Foundation of the Virgin Islands	PO Box 11790 St. Thomas, USVI 00801 340.774.6031 340.774.3852 (fax)	Dee Baecher-Brown *Presidents* dbrown@cfvi.net
Utah Utah Children	757 E South Temple St. Suite 250 Salt Lake City, UT 84102 801.364.1182 801.364.1186 (fax)	Terry Haven *KIDS COUNT Coordinator* terryh@utahchildren.net www.utahchildren.net
Vermont Vermont Children's Forum	PO Box 261 Montpelier, VT 05601 802.229.6377 802.229.4929 (fax)	Beth Burgess *Research Coordinator* bburgess@childrensforum.org www.childrensforum.org

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Virginia Voices for Virginia's Children	701 E Franklin St. Suite 807 Richmond, VA 23219 804.649.0184 804.649.0161 (fax)	Cindy Dixon *Director of Data and Research* cindy@vakids.org www.vakids.org
Washington Human Services Policy Center Evans School of Public Affairs University of Washington	303 Parrington Box 353060 Seattle, WA 98195-3060 206.616.1506 206.616.1553 (fax)	Sheri L. Hill *Assistant Director, Washington KIDS COUNT* sheri@u.washington.edu www.hspc.org
West Virginia West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund	1031 Quarrier St., Suite 313 Atlas Building Charleston, WV 25301 304.345.2101 304.345.2102 (fax)	Margie Hale *Executive Director* margiehale@wvkidscountfund.org www.wvkidscountfund.org
Wisconsin Wisconsin Council on Children & Families	16 N Carroll St. Suite 600 Madison, WI 53703 608.284.0580 608.284.0583 (fax)	M. Martha Cranley *KIDS COUNT Coordinator* mcranley@wccf.org www.wccf.org
Wyoming Wyoming Children's Action Alliance	2712 Thomas Ave. Cheyenne, WY 82001 307.635.2272 307.635.2306 (fax)	Shelli Stewart *KIDS COUNT Coordinator* shellis@trib.com www.wykids.com

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation wishes to thank the following organizations for their assistance in disseminating the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

AFL-CIO
www.aflcio.org

Alliance for Children and Families
www.alliance1.org

American Academy of Pediatrics
www.aap.org

American Federation of Teachers
www.aft.org

American Public Health Association
www.apha.org

American School Health Association
www.ashaweb.org

The Association of Junior Leagues International, Inc.
www.ajli.org

Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs
www.amchp.org

Boys & Girls Clubs of America
www.bgca.org

Catholic Charities USA
www.catholiccharitiesusa.org

Center for Disabilities Studies, University of Delaware
www.udel.edu/cds

Center for Workforce Preparation
www.uschamber.com/cwp

Children's Rights Council
www.gocrc.com

CHILDSPAN
www.childspan.net

The Child Welfare League of America
www.cwla.org

Coalition for Community Schools
www.communityschools.org

Consortium for Child Welfare
www.consortiumforchildwelfare.org

Corporation for National and Community Service
www.nationalservice.org

The Council of Chief State School Officers
www.ccsso.org

Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS)
www.copafs.org

DC Children & Youth Investment Trust Corporation
www.cyitc.org

Heads Up
www.headsup-dc.org

Institute for Educational Leadership
www.iel.org

The Kids Risk Project
www.kidsrisk.harvard.edu

Kids With A Promise
www.kidswithapromise.org

The Links, Inc.
www.linksinc.org

National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)
www.naeyc.org

National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions
www.childrenshospitals.net

National Association of Elementary School Principals
www.naesp.org

Dissemination Partners

National Association of Women Business Owners
www.nawbo.org

National Black Child Development Institute
www.nbcdi.org

National Board for Professional Teaching Standards
www.nbpts.org

National Child Care Association
www.nccanet.org

National Child Care Information Center
www.nccic.org

National Conference of State Legislatures
www.ncsl.org

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
www.pppncjfcj.org

National Education Association
www.nea.org

National Low Income Housing Coalition
www.nlihc.org

National PTA
www.pta.org

National School Boards Association
www.nsba.org

Neighborhood Centers, Inc.
www.neighborhood-centers.org

North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention—Center for the Prevention of School Violence
www.cpsv.org

Oklahoma State Department of Health
www.health.state.ok.us

Planned Parenthood Federation of America
www.plannedparenthood.org

Procter & Gamble
www.pg.com

Service Employees International Union (SEIU)
www.seiu.org

Toy Industry Foundation
www.toy-tia.org

United Church of Christ/Justice and Witness Ministries
www.ucc.org/justice

U.S. Census Bureau
www.census.gov

Voices for America's Children
www.voicesforamericaschildren.org

Washington Grantmakers
www.washingtongrantmakers.org

Women in Community Service, Inc.
www.wics.org

YWCA of the U.S.A.
www.ywca.org

ZERO TO THREE
www.zerotothree.org

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation
701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410.547.6600
410.547.6624 fax
www.aecf.org

KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother. The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human-service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

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Washington Kids Count
Human Services Policy Center
Evans School of Public Affairs
University of Washington
www.hspc.org

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410.547.6600
410.547.6624 fax
www.kidscount.org

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